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Dr. F. J. Mouat,

THE
JAIL MANUAL

FOR THE USE OF DISTRICT OFFICERS

IN THE PUNJAB.

C. HATHAWAY, F. R. S.

INSPECTOR OF PRISONS

WITH INDEX AND CIRCULAR ORDERS

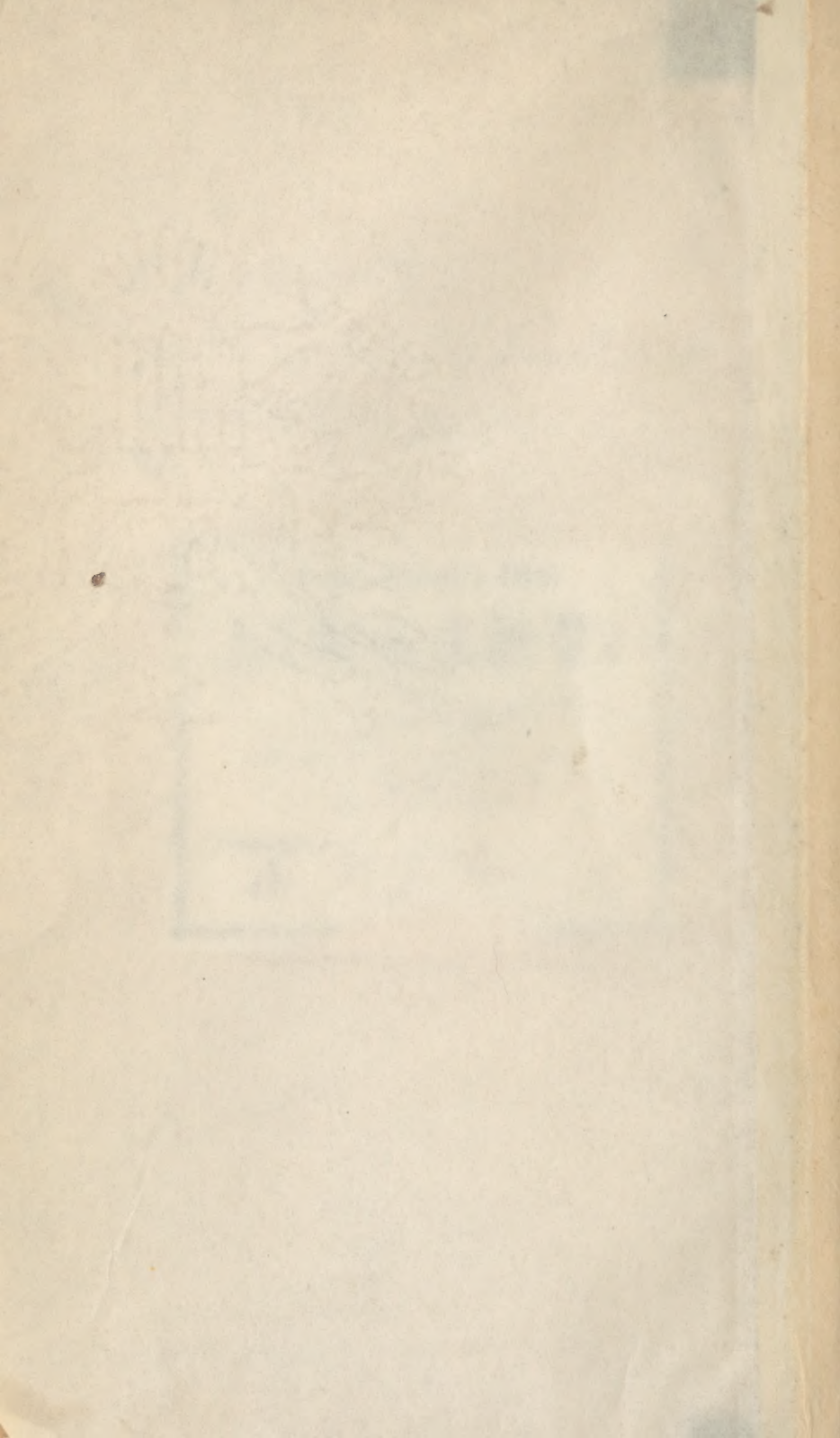
ON THE SUBJECT OF JAIL MANAGEMENT,

ISSUED BY THE PUNJAB GOVERNMENT.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.



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Prison
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FOR THE USE OF DISTRICT OFFICERS

IN THE PUNJAB.

BY
C. HATHAWAY, M. D.,

INSPECTOR OF PRISONS.

WITH INDEX AND CIRCULAR ORDERS
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ISSUED BY THE PUNJAB GOVERNMENT,

FROM MAY 1849, TO FEBRUARY 1858.

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CONTENTS.

<i>Section.</i>	<i>Page.</i>
I—Discipline,	1
II—Classification,	3
III—Conservancy Arrangements,	5
IV—Fetters,	7
V—Clothing,	9
VI—Dietary,	10
VII—Rewards and Punishments,	15
VIII—Manufactures,	17
IX—Prisoners' Property,	18
X—Precautions against escape,	19
XI—Sanitary Measures,	23
XII—Police, or Military Guard,	25
XIII—Sentries,	26
XIV—Turnkeys.	27
XV—Contingent Guard,	<i>ib.</i>
XVI—The Darogah,	30
XVII—The Medical Officer,	32
XVIII—Miscellaneous,	35
XIX—Returns and Reports	37
XX—Circular Orders,	41

APPENDIX.

Forms of Returns and Registers,	i—xxvi.
Index to Circular Orders,	xxvii.
General Index.	xxxv.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

27

28

29

30

JAIL MANUAL,
FOR THE USE OF OFFICERS
IN CHARGE OF PRISONS
IN THE PUNJAB.

SECTION I.

DISCIPLINE.

On the admission of any prisoner to Jail, he will receive at once, if convicted, a Blanket and suit of Jail clothing, with sleeping mat ; he will be shaved, and have his hair cut. The following exceptions being made in particular cases :—

Admission of prisoners to Jail.

2.—The Hindoo to retain the " Chooteea ;" the beard and moostaches of both Mussulman and Hindoo prisoners, to be clipped, not shaved. European or Eurasian prisoners to be exempted from having their heads shaved ; the hair to be cut short only.

Exceptions to rule of having the hair cut.

Sikh prisoners to be exempted altogether from having their hair cut.

Prisoners on their release are not to have their hair cut.

3.—A wooden ticket, shewing his number in the Register, crime, term, date of admission, and date of release, is to be suspended round his neck, and constantly worn by him.

A ticket to be worn by every prisoner.

4.—His property is to be entered in the Book kept for that purpose, and according to the prescribed form, and a copy of the entry, after being read over to him, is to be given to himself to keep.

Prisoners' property to be registered and preserved.

5.—The rules, regarding partial remission of sentence, or other rewards for good behaviour, and the punishments for breach of Jail discipline, are to be carefully explained to him, by the Darogah.

Rewards for good behaviour.

Prisoners to be examined by Medical Officer on admission.

6.—He will be presented the following morning, with the Register recording his rank, age, and caste, and number of years sentenced, to the Medical Officer, who will examine his capabilities for hard work, or the contrary, his state of health and apparent sanity of mind, and will either admit him to hospital, or certify his fitness for hard labour, or solitary confinement, in one of the columns of the Jail admission Book.

7.—The Jail Surgeon will recommend him to be assigned such labour, as his condition and previous occupation may suggest to be best adapted to him.

8.—Every prisoner, when presented to the Surgeon for examination, must have his blanket, Jail dress, cap, leather gaiters, and fetters or ankle-ring fastened on, and the Medical Officer will certify if they are in good condition, and of a proper quality.

Prisoners transferred from one Jail to another.

9.—If the prisoners are transferred from one Jail to another, two different forms of Descriptive Rolls in English, the one signed by the Magistrate, the other by the Medical Officer, are to be sent with them, with good and complete clothing and bedding.

State of health and clothing to be examined by Medical Officer on arrival.

10.—On their arrival at the new Jail, these Descriptive Rolls will be carefully compared, and the state of the prisoners' clothing and fetters entered at foot, by the Medical Officer.

Articles of clothing, &c., sent with prisoners, to be returned or paid for.

11.—A list of the Jail articles sent with the prisoners is to be delivered by the Officer in charge of the guard, and all these articles, whether tents, cooking vessels, clothing, or fetters, are to be returned at once under charge of the same guard, or their value (as marked in the list) remitted by Treasury order, at the option of the receiving Officer.

Prisoners sentenced to transportation, and long termed convicts, to reach Lahore by the 25th of October.

12.—All long termed prisoners, or those sentenced to transportation, should reach Lahore by the 25th of October; in the case of the former, notice is to be sent to the Officer in charge of the Central Jail; in that of the latter, to the Deputy Commissioner at Lahore, whose duty it is to arrange for forwarding them to Calcutta, or Bombay.

Previous notice to be sent to Deputy

13.—During their transit from one Jail to another, the Prisoners should, if possible, be encamped at night inside a *Serae* or other building, and be fastened to a night chain provided for that purpose, all being attached to it before dusk.

ty Commissioner,
Lahore.

14.—Night chains or stocks are prohibited from being used inside a Jail.

SECTION II.

CLASSIFICATION.

15.—All female prisoners are to be kept in a detached building, totally separate from the male convicts.

Classification,
and separation of
prisoners.

16.—The padlock should be of English make, of a different pattern from that of the other wards, and a well conducted trustworthy Burkundaz, whose age unfits him for more active duties, should have the care of the key, and be considered responsible for the duties of this post.

17.—No male prisoner should ever be allowed to enter their ward; the duties of cleaning to be performed by a "Meltranee," the refuse matter being placed outside the ward, and the "*gumlahs*," or water vessels, filled in the same manner on the outside of the building.

18.—No female prisoner should ever be taken out of the ward, except on occasion of being released.

19.—Authorized interviews, with any of the female convicts must always be held in presence of the Darogah.

20.—The male prisoners should be kept in separate wards, according to the following classification:—

1st.—Prisoners under examination, or not convicted.

2nd.—Prisoners committed to the sessions.

3rd.—Debtors, Civil and Revenue.

4th.—Europeans and Eurasians.

5th.—Boys and juvenile offenders, under 16 years of age.

6th.—Cases of misdemeanour and petty offences.

7th.—Cases of coining, forgery, perjury, adultery, &c.

DAILY ROUTINE OF WORK.

8th.—Ditto of theft, cattle-stealing.

9th.—Ditto highway robbery, Burglary.

10th.—Ditto wounding and murder.

Solitary cells to be kept always occupied by prisoners.

21. The solitary cells in every Jail are to be kept constantly occupied, the duration of imprisonment being limited to 15 days at a time. The class of prisoners, who should be first selected for solitary confinement, are notorious offenders, who have been committed more than once to prison, and cases of the crime most prevalent in the district.

Prisoner Lumberdars in charge of the barracks.

22.—A *Lumberdar* or ward master, chosen from the best behaved prisoners, is appointed to each barrack, and is expected to keep the prisoners and building in good order, strict attention being paid to cleanliness, both in the barrack and yard.

23.—If any thing occurs during the night, these men are expected to report it at once to the turnkeys, and should a prisoner escape after being locked up, they will forfeit the privileges they enjoy.

Daily routine of work in Jail.

24.—The usual course of duties and work in a well regulated jail, is as follows:—

25.—At gunfire or daylight, the prisoners are roused; the *Lumberdars* report to the turnkeys (before the doors are opened,) if all the prisoners are present.

26.—The barrack doors are opened, the night pans removed immediately by the sweepers, bedding rolled up, and taken out into the air, the floor and walls of the barracks are "leaped," and the yards swept and cleaned.

27.—Work should be commenced by all, within half an hour after the doors are opened.

From 12 to 1 an hour's rest, during which, the "*Chudena*" or parched gram is served out to those prisoners at hard labour who receive it.

From 1 till 3 or 4 P. M., work is required.

At 4 o'clock, dinner.

At 4½ School.

At 5½ or 6 o'clock, according to the period of the year, school ceases, and the prisoners are to be carefully searched, counted, and locked up.

28.—Lights should be kept burning in each ward, during the night, and each prisoner should be made to sleep in one allotted place in his barrack; should he make any attempt at escape during the night, the prisoner who sleeps on either side of him will be considered answerable for neglect, in not giving notice to the Lumberdar or Patrol.

Every prisoner to sleep in one allotted place.

29.—No prisoners are allowed to be taken out of Jail for necessary purposes, out-door labour being totally prohibited, except in the garden, which must be close to the Jail, and built according to the prescribed plan, with an enclosing wall 6 feet high.

Prisoners not to be taken out of Jail for necessary purposes.

30.—No hired *coolies*, *mallies*, or other persons are allowed to work with the prisoners, either in the garden or elsewhere, except in the case of mechanics, hired specially to teach a particular trade, such as paper-making, printing, &c.

Prisoners not to work with hired labourers or mechanics.

31.—All articles of manufacture, or surplus garden produce sold to the public, should be selected, purchased, and delivered outside the Jail gate, and so also with all articles, whether provisions, raw material to be manufactured, or other commodities brought into the prison.

Method to be pursued in selling any articles of garden produce, or manufactures.

32.—It is most important to act strictly up to the intention of the order, prohibiting all out-door labour, the object being to make the prison a place both of punishment, and rigorous exclusion from the benefits of freedom, or association.

33.—All Tobacco, Opium, Churrus, or other luxuries, are equally prohibited. If opium is ordered by the Medical Officer for any one, the prisoner receiving the drug is to be considered a hospital patient, and will receive hospital rations.

Tobacco, Opium, and other luxuries strictly prohibited.

SECTION III.

CONSERVANCY ARRANGEMENTS.

Conservancy arrangements.

34.—Cesspools being found by experience to become permanent nuisances, the best way of disposing of refuse matter from the Jail, is to have a trench dug at the furthest

end of the garden, into which the filth should be thrown every day. The trench, which should be 2 feet in depth, should be kept ready dug, and the necessary space required for the reception of each day's refuse matter, should be filled in every evening, covering it over with an embankment of 2 feet of earth on the top, to prevent the possibility of any effluvium during the rains. These trenches have now been in use in most of the Jails in the Punjab for several years, and are found to answer admirably ; perfect decomposition is effected within a period of six months, and no other manure is required for the soil.

All refuse matter to be removed from the Jail daily, and buried.

35.—The Jail door is to be opened at daylight for the passage of the sweepers, who are required to remove the refuse matter at once, and without any delay, to the garden.

36.—The clearing out the necessaries, and removing the earthen night pans, to be the first thing done every morning, and the Officer in charge of the Prison yard will be held responsible that this is done at the every earliest hour, both in winter and summer, so that no annoyance may be offered to any one from the removal of the Jail sweepings.

37.—The night pans and earthen pots used in the wards are to be well washed after the contents are emptied, and to remain in the open air until evening, when they will be brought into the Barracks, and placed on sand, down the centre of each ward. The sand should be occasionally taken out and dried.

Necessaries to be open, and not roofed.

38.—The same course is to be adopted with the necessaries, which are not to be enclosed, or covered by a roof.

Lime not requisite.

39.—No lime is required to be used in these spots, the most efficient substitute being the wood ashes from the cook-house.

40.—At each well, the surplus water should be allowed to drain into a large earthen "*naund*" sunk in the ground, or a "*pucca*" reservoir, 3 feet in depth and diameter, made with a concave bottom, for the greater convenience in emptying the contents, which should be sprinkled on the ground of the Jail yard two or three times a day.

41.—No “*pucca*” drains are required in any part of the Jail; they are costly, and become offensive, from being improperly made use of by the prisoners. A shallow surface drain, made on the ground with well rammed “*kun-kur*,” or broken bricks, is the best means for carrying off rain water, and it can be effectually cleaned, or renewed from time to time without expence.

Pucca drains prohibited.

SECTION IV.

FETTERS.

42.—Fetters are to be of a uniform size and weight in all the Punjab Jails, according to the prescribed *bar* pattern furnished to every prison, and which is ordered to be kept with the pattern clothing in the Jail Office, as a standard in making up a fresh supply from time to time. Each pair of fetters is to be 18 inches long, and one seer eight chittacks in weight, inclusive of the ankle-rings. They should be well rounded, and the upper ring or connecting link, should be strong and very small, to prevent the introduction of a stick or other substitute, which, on being turned round, could easily break them.

Fetters to be of a uniform size, and of the bar pattern.

43.—The ankle rings should each weigh 4 chittacks, have double rivets, and be made very round and smooth; care is specially required that the ring be not made large enough to allow of the prisoner drawing his foot out, as is very commonly done; the thickness of the ring should be fully $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch, to prevent bending or breaking.

44.—The fetters and rings should be kept perfectly bright and polished, and examined carefully every week. If worn thin in any part, they should be at once removed, and re-placed by others.

45.—The leathern gaiter, kept soft by oil, is to be constantly worn by every prisoner under the ankle-ring, so that the skin may neither become injured, nor a permanent mark of the iron left on the instep, when the prisoner is released from Jail.

The leathern gaiter to be constantly worn under the ankle-ring.

46.—The ankle-rings are not to be tied up by string attached to the calf of the leg, nor is any cotton or woollen rag allowed to be worn under or over the rings; constant

attempts are made by prisoners to try and evade the open disgrace of wearing their irons, by this method of concealment.

Fetters to be suspended by leather, not string or rope.

47.—To prevent the risk of suicide or escape, the fetters are ordered to be suspended to the waist by a strip of leather, instead of rope or string.

The ankle-ring to be worn by every prisoner in Jail, as a preventive of escape.

48.—Prisoners sentenced to labor, but without fetters, should wear the ring and gaiter on *each* ankle, while those not sentenced to labour or fetters, should wear only one ring.

49.—The ankle-ring is a most effectual means against a prisoner attempting escape, as he is recognized at once, by this means, as a convict.

50.—To distinguish notorious prisoners, who have either escaped from Jail, or been committed more than once to prison, it is an excellent plan to fasten a light iron ring on the wrist.

By this mark, a convict is prevented changing places with one of the prisoners working in the garden, and has less chance of effecting his escape.

Fetters not to be removed from any prisoner, without a written order.

51.—The fetters are not to be taken off any prisoner, without the written order of either the Magistrate or Medical Officer, the entry being made in a book kept specially for this purpose.

52.—On any prisoner being discharged cured from hospital, and delivered over again to the Darogah, it will be his duty to see that the same description of iron fetter is worn by him, as was the case before his admission to Hospital, so that no excuse may be subsequently offered of a prisoner having his fetters exchanged, or removed while sick.

List of all prisoners exempted from fetters, either temporarily or according to their sentence, to be kept in Jail Office.

53.—A list of all prisoners, who are exempted from wearing irons, distinguishing those sentenced to labor, or without labor, those who have had them removed by order of the Surgeon, or the Magistrate, to be always kept in the Jail Office, and it is the duty of the Darogah to see that this

list be kept up regularly, and correctly, marking all fresh admissions, or releases.

54.—Prisoners, when taken from the Jail, or Hawalat, for examination to the Magistrate's *Cutcherry*, are not to have their hands fastened by rope or cloth, but are to be secured while in transit by a handcuff, fastened on one wrist only, and secured to a light chain, which passes through the hasp of the handcuff, and is instantly removed or applied. The pattern has been supplied to every District Officer in the Punjab with instructions as to the proper method of using it, &c.

Prisoners taken to the Magistrate's Court from the Hawalat, to be secured in the manner prescribed by order.

55.—For dangerous characters, or those sent in from the District under serious charges, the bar handcuff attached to both wrists may be adopted for the greater security of the prisoner.

SECTION V.

CLOTHING.

56.—Every prisoner is to wear a suit of Jail clothing, according to the one uniform pattern, supplied for general adoption; this consists of a woollen cap, a coat made of Doosootie, and a waistcloth, both dyed orange yellow; he has also a blanket and sleeping mat for night.

Clothing.

57.—In the cold weather, the coat is replaced by a woollen one, and an additional blanket is served out.

58.—Great care should be taken, that the winter clothing and blanket be available, and delivered to all the prisoners, by the 1st October, and in the hill stations by the 1st of September.

Period for issuing ditto.

59.—The summer clothing should be issued by the 1st of March, or April, according to the locality of the station, and care be taken for the prompt and careful repair of the woollen clothing and winter blanket, which are to be taken back into store, when the summer clothing is issued.

60.—The prison dress is ordered to be worn by all sentenced criminal prisoners, without exception, and no one

The prison dress to be worn by every convict

without exception. should be allowed to retain any portion of his own private clothing in Jail.

A distinctive mark to be adopted in making up Blanketing for Jail use.

61.—The prisoner's clothing should be all made in Jail, and the one uniform pattern preserved, by introducing a *cross* stripe of a different colour, so as to distinguish it as of Jail manufacture, from any ordinarily sold in the bazar. By adopting a particular and distinctive Jail pattern, a great check against speculation is established.

62.—No pockets or opening in the lining should be allowed to be made in any part of the coats, as is constantly done for the sake of concealing tobacco, money, or food.

The Blanket not to be worn while at work.

63.—The blanket is only to be worn in going to and returning from work, or while being inspected. When the prisoners are at labour, the blanket is not to be worn at any time except during very cold or rainy weather, and on no account is it to be used for carrying grain, atta, or other substances in, or to be twisted up and placed on the head.

64.—The old worn out blankets and clothing should be made up into circular pads like a porter's knot, to be used by the prisoners who are employed in carrying baskets of earth, grain, or vegetables, &c.

The 2nd Blanket for the cold weather to be marked, not to be removed from the sleeping ward.

65.—The additional blanket allowed during the cold season should have a red stamp, or other distinguishing mark, by which it can be easily recognized, and this blanket being given only for use at night, should never be taken out of the barracks when the prisoners go to work.

SECTION VI.

DIETARY.

Food.

The Dietary cannot be altered without special sanction.

66.—A standard allowance of food has been fixed for uniform adoption in all the Jails of the Punjab, according to the following scale, which cannot be departed from without special sanction obtained from higher authority, through the Inspector of Prisons :—

Prisoners at hard labor may receive 2 chittacks of Chubena or parched gram daily in addition, which is to be eaten in the middle of the day. This is not to be given on Sundays, or to any other class of prisoners, or under any other circumstances than as specified above.

The wheat to be perfectly sound, and free from damage.

67.—Although the 2nd quality of wheat, known in the Bazar, as *red* wheat, or “*lall gehun*,” is ordered to be purchased for Jail use (as being cheaper than the *white* wheat, which is principally used for making “*socjee*,” and for the European Troops) it cannot be permitted to be injured in any way by damp or insects, or mixed with dirt, barley, or other impurities.

To be clean, and unmixed with other grains.

68.—The grain, though cheaper than the other variety from its difference of colour, should be equally sound and good, just as one species of “*dhall*” is cheaper than another, but without being on that account dirty, or adulterated with foreign substances. This point seems never to be clearly understood, and all the inferior or damaged wheat in the Bazar is supposed to be included under the term of “second quality,” and to be fit for prisoners.

The health of the prisoners mainly depends on the quality of their food.

69.—As the health of the convicts mainly depends on the goodness of the food supplied them, the special attention of District Officers is called to this point, and in order to prevent inferior or unsound grain being tendered, it is ordered that a week's supply of all provisions required by the prisoners shall be brought to the Jail every Monday morning, and there examined by the Medical Officer and Magistrate simultaneously, when it will be either received or condemned, and an entry made in the Jail minute book accordingly.

Provisions not to be brought in daily, but a full week's supply in advance.

70.—If the wheat, &c., is brought in daily, or the whole bulk not examined before being used, there is no check against fraud, and the prisoners' health will suffer.

Careful grinding and sifting of the flour very important.

71.—The wheat should be ground very carefully, and thoroughly sifted through fine iron sieves; coarser particles are to be again ground and sifted, so as to reject only the sharp pointed pieces of husk, which, if eaten, are apt to produce diarrhoea and dysentery, from the irritation caused

to the intestines. On this account, a seer, or a seer and half of bran is allowed as loss in every maund of wheat, but care must be taken that it is actually, and not merely nominally deducted, and that the portion so rejected is removed from the Jail every week, before the next week's supply is brought in. A fraud is sometimes effected by the accumulated refuse being exhibited more than once.

A certain quantity of refuse in the shape of Bran to be removed.

72.—The oil, salt, and pepper should be boiled together, with the whole mass of vegetables, and not served out separately, and the attah should be mixed with water in the presence of the Darogah, or other Officer, immediately it is served out to the Cooks; otherwise they may sell a portion of the flour to the guard, or sift it finer for their own use.

Oil to be boiled with the vegetables.

The flour to be mixed with water in the presence of the Darogah.

73.—The scales used in the godown and cook houses are to be examined every week; the weights should be only of iron, marked with a proper stamp, and tested from time to time, to ascertain that they are perfectly true and correct.

Scales and weights to be accurate, and tested occasionally.

The practice of using stones and bricks, or irregular pieces of metal, should be totally put a stop to.

Weights to be only of iron, and stamped.

74.—Instead of being prepared on the common iron plate over a fire, the "Chupatties" should be always baked in ovens, sunk in the ground, as there is thus a greater economy of fuel, and the bread is better cooked, and hence more wholesome.

The prison bread to be cooked in ovens.

75.—The rations of 10 chittacks of attah should be always made into four "Chupatties," and those of 8 chittacks into three "Chupatties;" the rations being invariably weighed before or after baking, so that no prisoner may receive short weight; when baked, a "Chupattie" from the a mixture of water, ought to weigh nearly 4 chittacks.

To be made into cakes of a uniform size and weight.

76.—If any prisoner complain of the apparent smallness or lightness of the rations served out to him, the Darogah ought *at once* to ascertain if the complaint be correct or not, and every facility be given to the prevention of fraud on the part of the cooks, or parties employed in the provision godown.

In case of a prisoner complaining of bad food, or deficient quantity.

The cooks to be occasionally changed.

77.—The cooks should be occasionally changed, and on any charge of peculation or neglect being established against them, they should be punished by being sent to the grinding house, and an order issued prohibiting them being employed in preparing the food again. These men are generally the proteges of the Darogah, and often pay a fee of five rupees or more, through the medium of their friends for the privilege of the post.

Messing being the fixed rule, no prisoner is to be allowed to cook for himself.

78.—Messing being ordered as the fixed rule, without any exception, in every Jail, no "Choola" or fire-place should be allowed to be constructed in any part of the prison, nor are the Burkundazes allowed either to cook their own food inside the jail walls, or to have it done for them by the prisoner cooks.

Unnecessary waste in drawing full rations for all the sick in Hospital.

79.—Much peculation or waste of the Government stores exists in some jails, from the circumstance of full rations (*i. e.* as allowed to females and non-labouring convicts,) being drawn for all the sick in hospital indiscriminately. Many of the patients are physically unable to consume the quantity of "atta Chuppatties" nominally made for them.

Hospital rates of diet to be adhered to.

80.—The attention of Medical Officers in charge, as well as Magistrates who sign the monthly diet vouchers, is called to the fact of there being 4 distinct hospital rates of food marked in the diet table.

Most useful class of vegetables to be raised in the Jail garden.

81.—Care should be taken that a constant supply of vegetables be available from the Jail garden throughout the year, as the best or only preventive against the fearful ravages of scurvy; beetroot, carrots, turnips, and potatoes should be the class most largely grown. Where a surplus quantity exists, there is no objection to their being served out oftener than is named in the Dietary; but not to the exclusion of Dhall, which is to be given five days out of seven.

Contracts for provisions are prohibited.

82.—Contracts for the supply of provisions to the jail are specially forbidden; every article should be purchased from the Bazar according to the price current of the day, and if the payments are made promptly, and without the

intervention of any third party, neither advances or contracts will be found necessary.

83.—A contractor holds to his bargain as long as it is profitable to him, but if the rates go against him, he either supplies bad food, or delivers it in such small quantities, that the Magistrate is only too glad to close the agreement

84.—No Officer of the Magistrate's Court, whether Nazir, Treasurer, Thanadar, or Tehseeldar, should be allowed to purchase or procure any food, clothing, or other article for the use of the prisoners.

No Officer of the Magistrate's Court or other civil official, to supply the articles required for Jail use.

85.—The Jail Darogah should be held responsible for the supply of the food, and other articles of consumption, according to sealed samples which should be kept in the Jail Office for examination and comparison, as is the system adopted in the Commissariat Department.

SECTION VII.

REWARDS AND PUNISHMENTS.

86.—The privilege allowed to well behaved prisoners of seeing their relatives at certain periods, under the restrictions laid down in the Circular Order on the subject, should be constantly and steadily acted up to, so that it may act, as was intended, in inducing the convicts to show industry in their labour, and application in the school. If granted to all alike without discrimination, or if it be made a boon to the relative, instead of primarily to the prisoner, the object of the order, as establishing an incentive to good behaviour, is totally defeated.

Rewards for good conduct and proficiency.

87.—Another reward, but requiring judicious selection, is the granting a different coloured dress to be worn, as a badge of good conduct.

Permission to wear a different coloured dress, as a badge of good conduct.

88.—From these men again, a few of the best behaved may be selected to act as "Lumberdars," one to each ward.

"Lumberdars" to be selected from the best behaved prisoners.

89.—The places of the cooks may be also assigned as rewards for previous good conduct, the berth being much valued by the convicts.

Selection of cooks.

Monitors in the school.

90.—Those who have made special progress in reading and writing should be appointed to act as Monitors to the others.

Removal of fetters.

91.—In a few cases, the irons may be removed from a prisoner, whose behaviour has attracted the notice of the Magistrate for any special act of merit.

Reduction of term of imprisonment.

92.—In cases of petty felonies and misdemeanours, the term of imprisonment may be reduced, by a short period of 3 or 6 months being remitted at the end of the year, according to the progress made by the convict, during the past twelve month, in the workshops or classes ; but good behaviour should count as well as proficiency, and the selection of the prisoners should not be left to the Darogah ; it will otherwise be found that the wealthiest prisoners will be the most constantly recommended for release.

Good behaviour to be considered equally with proficiency in reading, or industrial labour.

Release of a prisoner is authorized for giving notice of an intended emeute, or preventing an escape.

93.—By order of the Chief Commissioner, no desperate offender, professional robber, murderer, dacoit, highwayman, or burglar, is to be allowed the benefit of this privilege by local officers, except in the case of performing some signal act of service, such as giving information of an intended outbreak, or the prevention of an escape, when the Magistrate is authorized to order his instant release from Jail, removing him under surveillance, until the orders of Commissioner are received.

A Register of good conduct to be kept up in every Jail.

94.—A register of good behaviour is ordered to be kept up in every Jail, but it must be understood that an entire year's exemplary conduct must be past, before any remission of sentence can be awarded to a prisoner, and that the exceptions above named are carefully attended to.

95.—A return of all such prisoners, whose sentence has been remitted, is to be made monthly and yearly to the Inspector of Prisoners, with the grounds on which the remission was made.

Punishment.

96.—For bad behaviour, convicts should have increased hard labour assigned them, or in aggravated cases, they may be flogged, or placed in solitary confinement, but this should

not be done without the written order of the Magistrate, Magistrate's written order requisite.
in order to prevent tyranny or abuse.

97.—The reduction of a prisoner's rations ought not to be made use of as a punishment, except in the case of his stealing and eating the wheat he may be ordered to grind.

SECTION VIII.

MANUFACTURES.

98.—At every Jail, a certain sum, according to the scale laid down, is ordered to be received from the Treasury as a working fund, or capital, for the purchase of raw material &c. for the manufactures, and all profits are ordered to be credited to Government through the Civil Accountant, and shown to be so appropriated in the Quarterly and Annual Returns. A working fund or capital allowed for each Jail. All profits to be credited in full to Government, every year.

99.—It is irregular, and contrary to order, to retain for future use any portion of the cash profits at the end of each successive quarter, (whether they may be placed in the Treasury, or kept in the Darogah's hands,) as the working capital paid originally from the Treasury, in conjunction with the stock of raw material, and manufactured articles in store, is considered to be ample for conducting the operations of each quarter, and all sales of articles made in Jail are supposed to be for cash, orders for goods being accompanied by an advance, either in whole or part. All sales to be for cash.

100.—The most lucrative manufactures are those in which the outlay for raw material is small; amongst these, paper-making and lithographic printing return the greatest profit. Most lucrative class of manufactures.

101.—The same system of check against frauds should be adopted with regard to articles purchased for the manufactures, as is recommended for the provisions. Checks against fraud.

102.—Nothing should be received or used, without being first shown to the Magistrate; the price should be com- Payments to be made according to the price current

of the Bazar, which is to be carefully compared with all charges made.

pared with the "*nerrick*" signed by the Kotwal of the city or Bazar; the most trustworthy man on the establishment should be selected to see the articles properly weighed and counted; and the payment for them should be made by orders on the Treasury, and the money received by the seller there, and not at the Jail.

Cash receipts to be sent at once to the Treasury.

103.—All cash receipts for articles sold to purchasers should be at once sent to the Treasury, and these entries as well as those of disbursement should be made immediately, and the books kept up daily, and examined with care and attention.

SECTION IX.

PRISONERS' PROPERTY.

Prisoners' property to be preserved, where the term of imprisonment does not exceed three years.

104.—In all cases where the term of imprisonment does not exceed three years, the property of the prisoner is to be retained, and not sold. The articles are to be entered, according to the form (vide Appendix) prescribed in the Register, and a copy of the entry given to the prisoner, which he can either keep or assign to his relatives, and in case of his death, the property can be claimed by them.

Cash property to be kept at the Treasury.

105.—All cash is to be kept at the Treasury, but jewels and ornaments should be preserved in a chest, placed *under the jail guard*, not in the Darogah's house, and the clothing and other property is to be tied up in bundles, (bearing a ticket outside, shewing clearly the name, Register number, and contents,) and placed on racks in a separate building or store room, which is to be used for no other purpose.

Clothing, &c., to be kept in a separate store-room.

Key of the godown, in which it is kept, to be in the possession of the Darogah.

106.—The key of this godown is to be kept by the Darogah himself, and he is to be held personally responsible for the careful registry, and safe preservation of these articles.

A prisoner on release, is to receive his property at the *Cutcherry*.

107.—On a prisoner's release, he is to receive his property at the *Cutcherry*, in the presence of the Magistrate, (who signs the column in the Register to that effect,) but not at the Jail; and no *Burkundaze*, or other person on the prison Establishment, is to be permitted to receive or use any

article belonging to a prisoner, whether given to him or not, either before or after the prisoner's release.

108.—When a prisoner is transferred from the Havalat, or from one Jail to another, the whole of his property is to be sent *with* him, together with a full and correct list of the articles.

Prisoners' property to be sent with them when admitted to, or transferred from Jail.

109.—In cases where the term of imprisonment exceeds 3 years, the property is to be sold at the Cutcherry, or Kot-walee, (not at the Jail, or Havalat,) and the cash produce entered in the register accordingly.

Where the term of imprisonment exceeds 3 years, property to be sold.

110.—On a prisoner being committed to Jail, the whole of his property should be at once forwarded to the Darogah by the Nazir of the Magistrate's Court, and the list is to be read over in the prisoner's presence, before being entered in the Register, to ascertain that it is full and complete.

List of property to be read over to prisoner, on his admission.

SECTION X.

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST ESCAPE.

111.—It must be laid down as a fundamental rule, and constantly and rigidly acted up to, that every prisoner is under the care of a particular guard, who will be held personally responsible in case of his escape.

Every prisoner to be considered under the care of some guard, who is responsible for his safety.

112.—The guards should fully understand, that imprisonment is the penalty for allowing a convict to break Jail, through their neglect. A fine can always be paid by the prisoner's friends, and simple dismissal will never check the evil.

Imprisonment, not fine, to be the penalty, in case of neglect.

113.—In the case of a prisoner escaping, a report is to be made at once (in English, and not Vernacular,) both to the Commissioner, and Inspector of Prisons. In this report, full details should be given of the time and circumstances under which the escape was effected, the parties through whose neglect it occurred, and whether they have been punished, and how.

A report of any prisoner escaping from Jail, to be made to Commissioner, and Inspector of Prisons, on the day of the occurrence.

114.—A subsequent report is to be made in case of recapture, stating if any reward has been granted in consequence.

115.—The necessity of every prisoner wearing a complete set of Jail uniform, with an ankle-ring or fetter, is proved by experience, the first object of the prisoner being to avoid recognition as an escaped convict. Hence, no prisoner should be allowed to retain any portion of his own clothing, and the pattern of the Jail clothing and blanket should be sufficiently striking to attract attention.

All ladders, poles, and ropes to be removed from the Jail.

116.—All superfluous articles used in building or repairing the Jail, such as ladders, *bullies*, ropes, &c., are to be altogether removed, and kept at a distance from the prison; no store of firewood is to be kept inside the Jail.

Articles required for manufactures to be kept in the work-yard *Godown*, not in the Jail.

117.—All articles required for the manufactures, (not fixtures actually in use,) are to be kept in the *Godown* in the work-yard, never within the area of the Jail itself.

Tools &c., to be kept outside under the Jail guard.

118.—The tools used by the Blacksmiths and Carpenters, as well as *phowrahs* and hatchets, should be carefully counted every evening, and placed under charge of the guard outside the Jail.

Pegs or sticks in the walls strictly prohibited.

119.—No pegs or sticks, are to be allowed in the walls either of the workshed, barracks, or yards.

Prisoners to be searched on being locked up at night. The wards and cells to be carefully examined.

120.—The prisoners are to be carefully searched on being locked up for the night, and their wards and cells examined carefully, both morning and evening.

Burkundazes not to quit their posts until relieved by the night sentries.

121.—The *Burkundazes* are not to leave their posts in the evening, until the night sentries outside, and patrol inside, have been placed.

Sentries to be on the ground outside, not on the top of any building, at night.

122.—The night sentries are required to be on the ground outside, not on the top of the barracks or corner bastions, and they should be always armed with loaded muskets.

A Patrol inside the Jail, furnished by the Contingent guard, every night.

123.—The patrol inside, furnished by the Contingent guard, are to be armed with sticks only; they are to be relieved every 2 hours, and are directed to call out to the

sentries every $\frac{1}{4}$ of an hour, as a proof of their being awake and in motion.

124.—The greatest care is to be taken, when the relatives of a prisoner are admitted to see him, that nothing is surreptitiously introduced into the Jail; the interview being always held in the presence of two Officers, of whom the Darogah should be one.

The relatives of any prisoner to be searched, before being admitted to an interview.

125.—The walls of every Jail, and Barrack yard or work yard, should be made from 12 to 15 feet high, so that no prisoner can reach the top, when standing on another man's shoulders. In cases where the walls are at present too low, they should be raised to the proper height without delay.

Every wall to be at least 12 to 15 feet high.

If lower than this, to be raised at once.

126.—Great precautions are necessary in the hospital, that the Charpoys are not removed, or made available for assisting a prisoner to escape, by being placed against the wall, and that the leg irons are not removed from any long-termed, or dangerous characters. If necessary on medical grounds, it would be advisable to keep such a case in one of the solitary cells.

Precautions against escape from Hospital.

Dangerous or determined prisoners, if sick, should be attended in the solitary cells, not in the Hospital.

127.—The poisonous drugs, such as opium, morphia, strychnia, &c., should be kept by the Native Doctor, under lock and key, and not be accessible in any way to the convicts who act as Hospital servants, which class of men should consist of only short-termed and well conducted prisoners.

All poisonous drugs used in the Hospital Dispensary, to be kept under lock and key.

128.—So also, with those men who work in the garden; a list should be kept at the gateway of such as are privileged to go outside the Jail for this purpose, and the turnkey should prevent any others from passing out, whatever may be the excuse offered.

A List of such prisoners as work in the garden, to be kept for reference at the Gateway.

129.—A single Burkundaz should never be in charge of a prisoner or prisoners outside the Jail; if the prisoners are more than 10 in number, three Burkundazes should accompany the party, and so on, allowing after that number an extra Burkundaz to every five additional prisoners.

A single Burkundaz never to be in charge of one or more prisoners outside the Jail.

The prisoners in the garden are to work together, not in detached parties.

130.—These men are to work together in the garden and not singly : the guard should be cautioned on this head, as also not to leave them on any pretext whatever, or to sleep during the hour's cessation from labour, in the middle of the day.

The weapons of the guard to be kept out of sight, under a sentry.

131.—The weapons of the Military, or Police Guard, should never be exposed to sight, as they frequently are at the gateway. All the muskets and "Tulwars" should be kept inside the barrack, but with a guard over them.

A lamp to be kept burning at the entrance throughout the night.

Blue lights and torches to be kept ready for instant use.

A lantern with candle to be also at hand.

132.—A lamp is to be kept burning throughout the night, at the gateway of the Jail, and there should be also kept ready for immediate use a stock of blue lights, and torches, oil and matches, so that in the case of an attempt being made to escape on a dark night, light may be instantly procurable. A lantern with candle is to be also kept ready for use at every Jail entrance, for the purpose, if necessary, of visiting the wards at night time.

Padlocks to be of English, and not native manufacture.

To be removed from the doors during the day time.

133.—The padlocks used in every Jail should be of English and not native manufacture; they should be each of a different pattern, and those used at night *only*, for locking up the prisoners in the barracks, should be always removed during the day, so that no possibility of tampering with them can occur. In case of a key being mislaid, or lost at any time, the padlock is to be destroyed or altered, instead of merely making a new key to fit it.

Prisoners in solitary cells are only to grind wheat.

134.—Prisoners working in solitary confinement should be employed only in grinding wheat : the practice of allowing them to make string, rope, or other manufactures is dangerous, and has constantly led to successful attempts at escape, or suicide.

Prisoners to sleep at night in the barracks, with the doors locked.

Exceptions allowed.

135.—It is specially ordered that prisoners are, as a general rule, to be locked up within their barracks or cells, during night, the only exception being in the case of the very short-termed or well-conducted prisoners, who have the badges for good behaviour; these men must each be informed, that the privilege will be forfeited, if any convict escape from their wards after being locked up in the evening.

136.—The Darogah is to be made clearly to understand, that if any prisoner escape through his neglect, in not having these rules constantly observed, and kept in force, he will be punished either by fine, or dismissal.

Darogah to be responsible, and punished in case of neglect.

SECTION XI.

SANATORY MEASURES.

137.—In addition to the daily "*leeping*" of the barrack-floor and walls up to the height of 6 feet, it is ordered, that once every year, the hospital be whitewashed, and the walls of the sleeping wards "*leeped*" up to the roof, using a preparation of clay, "*gobur*," and water. This is the most effectual preventive both of insects and vermin, and it neutralizes the risk of infectious diseases appearing, where any large body of men occupy the same building throughout the year.

leeping of the barracks and cells.

Hospital to be whitewashed.

138.—All jungle, grass, and weeds should be prevented growing either inside the area of the jail, or within 100 yards of the outer enclosing wall.

Jungle and weeds to be prevented growing.

139.—Earth should not be dug for bricks, or other purposes, close to the jail, and all low hollow ground, and especially stagnant pools should be carefully filled up, and drains cut, to prevent the accumulation of water near the prison.

Earth not to be dug near the Jail.

140.—All bodies of deceased prisoners, buried near the jail, should be interred fully 5 feet deep, and the graves covered over with a fresh embankment of earth, at the periodical fall of rain; and so also with any of the old cess-pools that may be still remaining, the object being to prevent any aperture being caused, through which effluvium might escape.

Burial of deceased prisoners.

Graves to be repaired at the season of the rains.

141.—All old *Gumlahs*, and vessels for holding drinking water, should be replaced with new ones, and both these and the "*Mussucks*" cleaned occasionally with sand or charcoal.

Drinking vessels and water bags to be renewed or cleaned.

142.—Filters might be constructed on a simple plan, for each ward or cooking house, with much practical benefit.

Advantage of filters.

Charcoal, as a disinfectant, to be used in all the wards and Hospital.

143.—Charcoal broken up into small pieces, and placed in netted bags suspended from the roof of the hospital and sleeping wards, has been found to act as a powerful disinfectant, neutralizing impure odours, and keeping the air of the barrack free from noxious gases.

Cooking vessels to be kept fresh tinned.

144.—The cooking vessels should be kept perfectly clean and bright, being fresh tinned every month.

The flour to be carefully freed from all pieces of husk.

145.—The flour is to be carefully ground, all pieces of husk or coarse bran thoroughly removed by sifting, and precautions must be taken, that over-ripe or decayed vegetables are not supplied from the Jail garden.

Warm clothing to be served out at an early period.

146.—Prisoners should have their woollen clothing allowed to them at an early period of the season, and the inspection parades should be held inside the barracks, during the cold weather.

Precautions against damp floors.

147.—In the rains, much care is required to prevent the prisoners' clothing from becoming wet, and any dampness of the floor, on which they sleep, should be guarded against by under-ground drains, and good thick mats made of "taut" or grass.

Every prisoner in *Hawalat* to receive a blanket.

148.—Prisoners in "*Hawalat*" are entitled to blankets being supplied them, although not sentenced, a special order having been passed to this effect.

Labour to be adapted to the powers of every prisoner.

149.—In order that the labour assigned to each prisoner may be adapted to his powers, an infirm and convalescent gang is ordered to be formed at every Jail, in which, prisoners on their being first discharged from hospital, or others who are unfitted for hard labour from debility, old age, or other infirmity, should be placed.

Formation of a convalescent and infirm gang.

The names of all prisoners in the convalescent gang to be entered in a book.

150.—No one should be allowed to join this gang, except on the written order of the Medical Officer, the names being kept in a book assigned for this purpose, and which will require examination and correction, from time to time, as the prisoners recover or are released.

Labour adapted for infirm prisoners.

151.—The labour assigned to the convalescent gang, should be of the lightest description, such as picking wool,

cleaning cotton, twisting thread, "leeping" the barrack walls, &c.

SECTION XII.

POLICE, OR MILITARY GUARD.

Police or Military guard.

152.—One-half of the guard is permitted to be absent at the same time for the purpose of cooking, and for this business two hours only will be allowed. The cooking time to commence immediately after the arms are lodged, in the forenoon.

Rules respecting absence for cooking food.

153.—From 22nd March to 22nd October, arms will be lodged between 8 A. M. and 5 P. M. ; from 22nd October to 22nd March, the arms will be lodged between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

Time for lodging arms throughout the year.

154.—The Officer Commanding the guard, and the next senior, should never be absent from the guard at the same time, and when the senior leaves the guard, he ought regularly to make over charge to the next senior man.

The two Senior Officers of the guard never to be absent at the same time.

155.—No one is to quit the guard after sunset, except on occasions of necessity, and then only for a short time; it never should be permitted for a man to be absent for an unreasonable time, on such occasions.

No one to quit the guard after sunset.

156.—The whole of the guard must be ready to stand to their arms, and turn out during the night.

The whole guard to be ready to turn out at night.

157.—One Non-Commissioned Officer and four sepoys will invariably be ready to turn out at a moment's notice, either by night or day.

A party for duty in the day.

158.—In the day time they will be armed with swords, and at night with loaded muskets, but the latter weapon should never be taken inside a Jail. They will attend any Officer, and accompany him through the Jail, and no European is to enter the Jail unattended by this guard.

Muskets should never be taken inside the Jail.

No European to enter the Jail without being attended by a guard.

They will always be ready to turn out, and give notice to the main body of the guard, in event of disturbance.

SECTION XIII.

Sentries.

SENTRIES.

Relief to be marched off by a Non-Commissioned Officer.

Rules for sentries challenging at night.

159.—Relief of sentries will always be marched off by a Non-Commissioned Officer, who is to explain to the sentry the orders of his post. Sentries are not to challenge, except when they see or hear some one approaching their own post; it is most irregular, and leads to confusion, for sentries to challenge because they hear other sentries challenging.

Each sentry's exact post and beat to be defined.

160.—The exact post or beat of each sentry should be defined by a streak of white paint on the Jail walls, or other prominent mark. The necessity of this is experienced whenever a prisoner has managed to escape between two sentries, each throwing the blame on the other.

Sentries on duty at the gate to allow no prisoner unattended by a guard to pass out.

161.—Sentries are not to allow prisoners to leave the Jail, unless they are under the escort of a Jail official; they will not allow any communication to take place between convicts and persons outside the Jail, and are themselves forbidden to hold any intercourse with prisoners.

No strangers to enter without the Darogah's sanction.

162.—Sentries will not permit strangers to enter the Jail, unless their admission is sanctioned by the Jail Darogah, or the senior Jail official present. The admission of any stranger should be mentioned by the sentry to his military superior, who will report it, at the close of the day, to the European Officer in charge of the Jail.

A sentry always required at the gateway, and another sentry for the arms.

163.—There must always be at least one sentry at the gate, and one sentry should be over the arms of the guard; one man should never be assigned for both duties.

Rounds at night.

164.—Rounds should go twice during the night, at uncertain hours, at the discretion of the Officer Commanding the guard, to see that the sentries are alert: the Officer commanding the guard taking charge of the guard rounds, and the juniors, by regular tour, taking the visiting rounds.

The rounds not to visit the sentries at the hour of their being relieved.

165.—It should rest on the discretion of the Officer commanding the guard, to send out more frequent rounds on special occasions, and the rounds should not visit the sentries at the hours of relief, for the sentries are generally alert then.

166.—The sentries should not challenge the rounds too loudly, for it gives notice that the rounds are passing, thereby making careless sentries alert for the time being, and possibly acting as a warning signal to a prisoner, who may be in the act of escaping.

Challenging to be done in a low tone of voice.

167.—The same rule applies to the relief of sentries ; the relief orders and challenges of sentries to the relieving guard should be given in a low tone of voice.

168.—Sentries are ordered to be posted on the ground outside the Jail at night time, and not on the top of walls or buildings, and never on any account to be inside the Jail, except in those prisons which are constructed on the circular or radiating plan.

To be on the ground at night time.

Never to be inside the Jail, either by day or night.

SECTION XIV.

THE TURNKEYS.

The Turnkeys.

169.—The Turnkeys are not to be changed, except by the Special Order of the Magistrate for some neglect or breach of discipline, nor will they will be required to perform any duty outside the Jail.

Not to be changed without the Magistrate's order.

170.—They will each sleep inside the prison, their duty is to search every prisoner, both on his quitting the Barrack and Jail for the garden or workyard, and again on his re-entering the prison area, as well as when locked up for the night in the sleeping wards.

Post and duties.

171.—During the day, they will be stationed at the Jail gate, and prevent any person or article from being improperly passed in or out of the Jail.

During the day, to be stationed at the Gateway of the Jail.

172.—They are expected to be sufficiently educated to read the list of prisoners given to them by the Darogah, and they should always be considered of a higher grade than that of the Burkundazes.

Should be able to read and write.

SECTION XV.

CONTINGENT GUARD.

Contingent Guard.

173.—The main duty of the Contingent Guard is to watch the prisoners, and to be constantly present with them while at work ; they will see that the sweepers are ready to

To be constantly present with the prisoners, during the day time.

Duties.

leave the Jail at gunfire in the morning, that the necessaries are cleaned, and the night pans removed, immediately the Jail door is opened, that the walls of the sleeping Barracks and cooking houses are next thoroughly and properly "*leaped*," and lastly, the Jail yard swept and watered.

To prevent any fire being taken into the wards or cells.

174.—They will take care that no fire or lighted wood, charcoal, or straw, &c., be taken from the cook houses, or other place, into the cells, hospital, or working sheds, that no dirt, old rags, sticks, bottles, or food of any description, be allowed to remain in the cells or wards, and that every prisoner leaves his cell at daylight, rolling up his sleeping mat, and carrying it outside.

To see that each prisoner has his dress, fetters, and gaiters properly worn, and complete.

175.—They will see that each prisoner has his leather gaiters on, during the time that he may be employed at work inside the Jail, and that at any time when the leather gaiters break or require repairing, others are procured at once from the Jail store-room; they will further take care that no prisoner commits any nuisance in the work sheds or Barracks.

Every prisoner to have his Register ticket properly suspended from his neck.

176.—On leaving the sleeping wards, as well as on returning to them, it is the duty of the Burkundazes, every day, to see that no prisoner quit or enter, without having his fetters, leather gaiters, register ticket, and prison clothing complete, and worn in the proper manner. On any deficiency being observed, it is to be reported immediately to the Darogah or Jemadar on duty: the special attention of the Guards is to be drawn to the fetters, to see that they have not been tampered with in any way.

The fetters to be closely examined.

To prevent any injury to the tools or clothing.

Nothing to be carried in the prisoners' blankets.

177.—The Burkundazes are required to prevent the prisoners from injuring or destroying the prison tools, and Jail clothing; nothing is to be carried in the blankets, whether grain, vegetable, charcoal, flour, or other substances, on any pretence whatever.

Not to cook or eat their food inside the prison.

To reside at the Jail, not in the city or bazaar.

178.—The Contingent Guard are never to cook, or eat their food, or smoke inside the Jail walls or worksheds, nor are they to reside in the city or bazaar; they form part of the Prison Establishment, and their post is the Jail, just as much as it is that of the Darogah or Turnkey.

179.—They are to patrol at night inside the prison area, armed with their truncheons, (not with *Tulwars*,) and should be particularly alert, so as to detect any noise made by a prisoner trying to escape from a Barrack or Solitary cell; but they should be cautioned not to open the doors of any of the sleeping wards or cells, without summoning the Darogah and Guard, as a false alarm might be raised by the prisoners, in the hope of escaping by a rush made in the dark. This rule cannot be too often or too strongly insisted on, and explained to every new Burkundaz, when first entertained.

To patrol at night inside the prison.

Not to open the doors of the wards during night.

180.—A list of the Jemadars, Duffadars, and Burkundazes in charge of the Godown and Cooking places, the Hospital and Garden, to be kept in the Jail Office, with the date of their appointment and signature of the Magistrate, and these men are not to be changed, or sent away on any other employment by the Darogah.

A list of those who hold certain charges to be kept in the Office, and such men not to be changed without the Magistrate's written order.

181.—Every one of the Jail Contingent Guard, whatever his rank may be, is required to be armed with a police truncheon or staff, and to wear the uniform clothing prescribed by order, which is to be kept clean and in good condition.

To be armed with a staff or truncheon only.

To wear the prescribed uniform.

182.—The belt is to be always worn across the shoulder, and not carried in the hand, and on no account to be lent to any other party. Infringement of this important rule will be always punished by fine.

183.—No Burkundaz is allowed to have a shop, or carry on any trade in the bazaar or city.

Prohibited to keep a shop, or carry on any other trade or calling.

184.—The Turnkeys, Burkundazes, and others of the Contingent Guard, are required to provide the usual security for their good conduct.

To provide a security on being first entertained.

185.—On being enlisted, and before they receive charge, the previous rules referring to their duties, should be clearly explained to them by the Darogah.

The rules referring to their duties to be fully explained before they receive charge.

186.—In order to secure the enlistment of efficient men, and to prevent those who are physically unfit from age, or

Old or infirm men not to be retained.

infirmity, from remaining on the Jail Establishment, the rules issued by the Judicial Commissioner on the subject of the police force, were ordered at the same time to apply to the Jail Contingent force.

No Hindoostanees to be entertained as Jail Guards.

187.—By a late order of the Punjab Government, no "Poorbeah" or Hindoostanee is to be entertained on the permanent or contingent Jail Establishment.

A Guard to be always present in the Jail Hospital.

188.—A Barkundaz is specially ordered to be present in the Jail Hospital, both by night and day: his duties are fully stated in the Circular on the subject.

SECTION XVI.

The Darogah.

THE DAROGAH.

His responsibility for the safety of the prisoners, and the observance of the Jail rules.

189.—The Darogah is to be considered as responsible for the safety of the prisoners, and for the constant observance of the rules laid down, under the several heads connected with the discipline, classification, labour, and diet of the prisoners, and the duties of the contingent guard, and other subordinates borne on the rolls of the Jail Establishment.

His duties.

To be constantly in the Jail, visiting the different departments.

190.—The proper office of the Darogah is that of exercising a regular and unceasing supervision of every department of the prison, and this requires him necessarily to be constantly passing through the different portions of the Jail; not confining himself to his own house, or the Jail Office, but visiting the wards, cooking places, work-shops, garden, school, hospital, and guard house, in regular succession during the day, and occasionally entering the Jail at night, to ascertain if the sentries and patrols are on the alert, and not asleep at their posts.

To visit the Jail occasionally at night also.

Not to be absent from the Jail without special orders.

191.—Above all, it is most important, that he should not absent himself from the Jail, on the plea of going to the Magistrate's house or Cutcherry to make reports, or tender his accounts; all this should be done, as a general rule, at the Jail, when the District Officer, or his Assistant, visits the prison.

His going to the Magistrate's Cutcherry, as a regular custom, prohibited.

192.—The mere reporting that there are "so many convicts in Jail," or that "every thing is right," can be done by one of the Moonshes, and without the disadvantage of dis-

cipline suffering thereby, as is invariably the case, when the Darogah is known to make a practice of absenting himself every day from the Jail.

193.—When the Darogah leaves the Jail, he should make over charge to the next Senior Official present, notifying the same to the Officer Commanding the Military Guard.

When quitting the Jail, to make over charge to the next senior official.

194.—No Darogah, or other Civil petty Officer, should give orders to the men of the Military guard; the order should always be given, except in cases of emergency, through the Officer Commanding the Guard, and no orders, except of the most trifling and temporary kind, should be given verbally.

Orders to be given to the officer commanding the guard, not to the privates.

195.—Strangers admitted into the Jail on the responsibility of the Darogah or other official, will sign their names in the book, which will be presented to them by the Darogah, at the entrance gate.

Strangers admitted inside the Jail to sign their names in the book.

196.—The Jail Darogah is to examine all the prisoners on Sunday morning, and ascertain that every one is clean, and has his clothing and bedding complete, and in good order, his fetters bright and not requiring repair, the leather gaiters perfect, and his numerical ticket legible, and properly suspended round the neck by a thick worsted thread.

Weekly inspection of prisoners by Darogah and Native Doctor, every Sunday morning.

197.—The Native Doctor will also attend at the same time, and remove any prisoner who appears sick, or unable to work.

198.—The Burkundazes will be inspected by the Darogah at the same time, and their uniform examined in the same way.

Burkundezes to attend at the Parade, at the same time, and their uniform examined.

199.—The particular attention of the Darogah is to be called to the order rendering him liable to be fined or dismissed, if any ladder, rope, or pole, any working tools, or implements be left in the Central area, detached yards, wards, or cells at night time.

Penalty incurred by Darogah, if the precautions against escape are neglected.

200.—He is to take care that no prisoner has possession of any tobacco, money, rope, knife, or other instrument, or in fact, any article whatever beyond his dress, blanket, mat, and

No prisoner to obtain tobacco, or any other article.

String or rope prohibited for any purpose.

earthen drinking vessel. "Lotahs" are strictly prohibited, and no string is to be allowed to be fastened either to the fetters, sleeping mat, drinking cup, or conservancy pans.

Money found on a prisoner to become the property of the finder.

201.—All money, up to the amount of five Rupees, found on the person of a prisoner, or discovered in the Jail, becomes the property of the finder.

The care of the prisoners' property devolves specially on the Darogah.

202.—The registry and care of the prisoners' property specially devolves, by order of Government, on the Darogah, and no justification will be permitted for his performing this duty by proxy.

To be present at the distribution of the food.

203.—He is required to be present at the distribution of the prisoners' food, every day, and to investigate at once any complaint made of bad food, or deficient quantity.

Magistrate's sanction to be obtained before any article is purchased or ordered.

204.—No expenditure should be incurred by the Darogah, without first obtaining the sanction of the Magistrate; the most convenient form being that of entering in a book the article, for what purpose required, and its probable cost, a column being left for the officer's signature.

All orders of the Magistrate to be entered in writing in the "Darogah's order book."

205.—Every order connected with the Jail should be at once entered by the Darogah in the Jail Order Book, and presented for the Magistrate's signature.

This becomes a record of much value, preventing doubt or misunderstanding, and prevents any future plea of ignorance in case of neglect.

Darogah is prohibited from punishing any prisoner, without the Magistrate's written order.

206.—The Darogah has no power of his own to order any prisoner to be punished, whether by flogging, solitary confinement, additional hard labour, or any other method.

Report of all punishments to be made yearly.

207.—A record of all punishments inflicted on prisoners is ordered to be kept in every Jail, and a report to be made, at the end of the year, to the Inspector of prisons.

SECTION XVII.

THE MEDICAL OFFICER.

Medical Officer's duties.

To visit the Jail daily.
Inspection of all prisoners once a

208.—The Medical Officer in charge of the Jail is required to visit the Jail Hospital and solitary cells daily, (Sundays excepted.) He should carefully examine the state

of those placed in solitary confinement, reporting at once the necessity of any convict to be removed on grounds of physical or mental infirmity.

209.—He is required to inspect all the prisoners on Monday morning, in company with the Magistrate, and to examine the wheat and other provisions tendered for the use of the prisoners, which should be for a full week's supply in advance; all bad grain, whether damaged by wet or insects, dirty, or mixed with other grains and impurities, should be condemned.

Inspection of all prisoners once a week to be regularly observed, in company with the Magistrate.

210.—The state of the cooking-pots, whether properly tinned or perfectly clean, the appearance of the drinking vessels and water, the prisoners' clothing and bedding, if in good repair and sufficient for the season of the year, the cleanliness of the Jail wards and necessities, and especially the ventilation of the sleeping barracks, and the number contained in each, should be noticed, and reported in the Jail Minute Book.

211.—Every prisoner confined in a solitary cell, should have 1365 cubic feet of space, calculated by measuring the length, breadth, and height of the cell, and multiplying the dimensions together. Thus $13 \times 7 \times 15 = 1365$ cubic feet.

Dimensions of space required for every prisoner in Barracks, Cells and Hospital.

212.—Every prisoner confined in hospital should be allowed not less than 600 cubic feet, and no sleeping ward should contain a greater number of prisoners, than what will admit of each man having 400 cubic feet of space.

213.—Every sleeping barrack should have openings in the roof, or upper part of the walls, of 12 to 18 inches in diameter, at the distance of every 10 feet.

Ventilation, how to be accomplished

214.—There are no two causes that tend to keep up sickness and mortality in our Jails, so much as over-crowding and deficient ventilation.

Want of ample ventilation the chief cause of sickness in jails.

215.—At his daily visit to the Jail, the appearance of the vegetables supplied to the whole bulk of the prisoners, and the perfect absence of husks or coarse particles, either in

Daily duties of Medical Officer.

the flour or bread, should be regularly and thoroughly ascertained ; and all articles of extra diet furnished to the patients in hospital, such as milk, meat, &c., should be brought into the Jail sufficiently early to be examined, and either approved of or rejected.

To view the body of every deceased prisoner, and certify the death by written entry in the Release Book.

216.—The Medical officer is required to view the body of every prisoner dying in Jail, before it is removed for the purpose of burial, and to certify to that effect, at the time, in the " Register of releases."

The name of the deceased to be obtained from the Darogah, and written by the Surgeon.

217.—The name of the deceased prisoner should be furnished to him by the Darogah, and written by the Surgeon in the final column, as a check against the possibility of error or fraud, on the part of any of the Jail subordinates.

All subjects connected with the general health of the prisoners, to be attended to by the Medical Officer.

218.—All subjects connected with the general health of the prisoners, (not merely those sick in hospital,) come within the jurisdiction of the Medical Officer ; such as the kind of labour assigned to the inmates of the Jail, the hours for work, the possible existence of malaria caused by want of drainage, or rank vegetation near the prison walls, the state of the burial ground, which is ordered to be formed in the vicinity of every Jail, the state of the drains and wells inside the prison area, and the floor of the barracks on which the convicts sleep at night.

Symptoms of scurvy to be specially watched for.

219.—The first symptoms of scurvy should be most carefully watched for, and vigorous measures taken at once to check its increase.

Prisoners may be released in special cases of dangerous illness, where life is despaired of.

220.—In such cases, the Medical Officer has power to recommend an alteration of diet for all those prisoners who seem to be affected, as also the temporary or permanent release of any prisoner, whose further incarceration in Jail would be attended by death.

Prisoners to be examined both on admission to Jail, and when transferred to another prison.

221.—Prisoners are required to be examined by the Medical Officer both on admission, and when transferred to, or received from, another Jail ; the form of Descriptive Roll and certificate prescribed in these cases is to be strictly adhered to.

222.—The convalescent Gang, and those prisoners who, from ulcers or other medical reasons, require their irons to be removed, (which should always be replaced *before* quitting Hospital,) require the Surgeon's close attention, every prisoner's name being duly attested by him in the Books kept for that purpose. Without great care on this point, many prisoners will improperly obtain the benefit of one or other of these privileges, through the collusion of their guards.

Convalescent gang.

In case of fetters being removed by order of the Medical Officer, care to be taken that they are replaced *before* quitting hospital, and all such cases to be entered in a book with the Surgeon's signature.

SECTION XVIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

223.—The Contingent Guard is to be entertained in proportion to the aggregate number of prisoners in Jail, according to the prescribed scale, and any excess will be retrenched, without special sanction obtained from Government *previous* to the charge being made. Jail Establishments, and Police or military guard, are not to exceed the strength and cost authorized for each Jail.

Contingent guard to be in proportion to the aggregate number of prisoners of all classes in Jail.

Neither Contingent or permanent guards, or Jail establishment to exceed the strength or cost fixed by Government order.

224.—All Jail buildings are required to be repaired by the Civil Officers; and the "*kucha*" buildings in every prison are to be kept constantly and efficiently repaired, by a gang of prisoners specially assigned for this purpose, as a daily and continuous duty throughout the twelve-month, not merely at the termination of the rains, or other period in the year.

All Jail repairs to be done by the Civil Officers.

"*Kucha*" buildings to be kept in perfect repair throughout the year by a gang of prisoners daily employed for that purpose.

225.—Any proposed additions or alterations are required to be submitted by the Commissioners of Divisions to the Inspector of Prisons, for his opinion, *before* being transmitted to the Judicial Commissioner.

Any proposed additions or alterations to be referred by Commissioners to the Inspector of Prisons, before being submitted to Judicial Commissioner.

226.—The admission of relatives to see prisoners in Jail, is to be considered as a privilege, or reward for the good behaviour of the latter; the only exceptions being, in case of dangerous illness, or before the sentence of banishment or capital punishment is carried out, and when an appeal or other legal process is being carried on in Court.

Admission of relatives to interviews with prisoners, to be granted as a reward.

Or in case of dangerous illness, and before sentence of banishment or execution is carried out.

227.—The rules, under which interviews are granted, are fully detailed in the Appendix.

The number of prisoners assigned for the whole of the menial duties of the Jail is not to exceed 15 per cent.

228.—The number of prisoners assigned to perform the different duties of the prison, as distinguished from the manufactures, is not to *exceed* 15 per cent., which number is to include all those engaged in grinding wheat, cooking, carrying water, barbers, sweepers, gardeners, tailors, "*mochees*," hospital attendants, and others employed solely for the wants of the convicts themselves, according to the list furnished in Statement X. of the Inspector's Report for 1856.

229.—All prisoners, whose terms of imprisonment are above 3 years, are to be sent to the Lahore Central Jail, the time of transfer being at the commencement of the cold season.

230.—No Jail is to be erected, without a medical opinion on the site being first obtained.

231.—Prisoners, when released from Jail, are to receive an allowance in money of one anna for every 10 coss to their homes, or place where apprehended, within the limits of the Punjab.

232.—No prisoners are to be sent, on release, to Oude, the N. W. P., or Bengal.

233.—No soldier, Native or European, is to be admitted into Jail as a prisoner, without the form of warrant prescribed being closely adhered to.

234.—Stationery required for Jail Hospitals is to be supplied by District Officers, according to the scale furnished.

235.—The date on which the annual Statements are submitted to the Inspector of Prisons, and the name of the officer in charge of the Jail is ordered to be published, so that delay in the preparation of the yearly Report may be prevented.

236.—All out-door labour, except that in the garden, is strictly prohibited, and all prisoners are to be confined closely to the Jail, an allowance in lieu of convict labour being drawn by every district officer.

237.—The bodies of unknown or unclaimed prisoners dying in Jail, may be used for anatomical purposes, under certain restrictions.

238.—It is specially ordered, that on the change of Medical Officers in charge of any Jail, the Hospital records are to be carefully made over.

239.—A prescribed plan of work-yard, sheds, and garden has been furnished for all Jails, from which no deviation is to be permitted.

240.—All prisoners in Jail are to be instructed in reading and writing.

241.—All prisoners confined in Jail, whether under trial or convicted, are to be included in the Jail Returns, and expenditure.

242.—Suggestions regarding Jail Lithographic Presses are given in the Circular Order on the subject.

243.—Written orders for the Native officer in command of Jail guards, to be kept hung up at the Jail guard room.

244.—A Register of all time-expired convicts to be kept at the Tehseels.

245.—A Burial ground to be formed at every Jail.

246.—It is ordered that the suggestions made by the Inspector of Prisons in the Jail Minute Book at the time of his official visit, are either to be carried out within one month, or reasons furnished for non-compliance. A report is in each case to be made for the information of the Inspector.

SECTION XIX.

RECORDS AND REPORTS.

247.—The Jail Returns, Contingent Bills, &c., are required to be submitted on standard printed forms, to be obtained by indent through the Inspector of Prison's Office. Those sent to Inspector of prisons to be always obtained by Indent through his Office.

Monthly returns and bills to reach the Inspector's Office by the 10th instant.

248.—The Monthly Returns and Contingent Bills are ordered to be submitted in the first week of each successive month, so as to reach the Inspector's Office by the 10th instant.

Annual Statements and report to be submitted in the month of January.

To bear the signature of the Head Clerk, as a voucher for their correctness.

249.—The Annual Jail Statements, Nos. 1 to 19, together with the Report for the past twelve-month, are required to be submitted in the month of January, and to bear the Head Clerk's signature, as a voucher for their having been correctly prepared, and checked in the English office, instead of being merely copied from the Jail Darogah's Vernacular Statement.

Rules and forms for carrying on manufactures in Jail.

250.—The rules and tabular forms ordered for carrying on manufacturing operations in Jail, are detailed in the Appendix, and in the Circular Order connected therewith.

Cost of the fixed Jail guard to be obtained every month from Officer Commanding.

251.—Details shewing the cost of the fixed or military Jail guards, are to be obtained every month from the Officer Commanding the police or Regiment, from which they are furnished, (care being taken that they are not to be in excess of the number allowed,) and forwarded to the Inspector of Prisons, who submits a general abstract, showing the amount of both Contingent and permanent guards and Establishment, with the number of prisoners in solitary confinement, and those under instruction, to the Judicial Commissioner.

Report of any prisoner escaping from Jail, to be made to the Inspector of prisons on the day on which it occurs.

Subsequent report required within a week, with further details.

252.—A report of the escape of any prisoner is to be sent, on the day on which it occurs, to the Commissioner and Inspector of Prisons; and within a week afterwards, a second report, with further details, stating if the prisoner has been re-captured, or any of the Jail Guards punished, and if so, whether by imprisonment, or not.

Similar reports in case of suicide, or death by accident required.

253.—A similar report should be made in the case of suicide, or death by accident or fire, or emeute occurring in a Jail or Havalat.

Book shewing the cost of machinery purchased for the Jail, to be kept up in every prison.

254.—By order of the Chief Commissioner, a Book, shewing all purchases of Lithographic presses, and other machinery obtained for the use of the prison, with certain details as directed, is to be kept up in every Jail Office.

255.—The amended forms of endorsement on the warrants of prisoners are stated in the Circular Order, to which the special attention of Officers in charge of Jails is drawn, that there may be no deviation from the prescribed routine.

Warrants to be endorsed strictly according to the form prescribed.

256.—A book is to be kept at every Jail, for the entry of the date and name of all visitors, whether official or otherwise ; but no remark should be entered in this book.

Visitor's book required to be kept at every Jail, and method of using it.

257.—Another Book is to be also kept in use for the recording of "*minutes*," or other remarks by any of the authorities, who visit the Jail in an official capacity.

A minute book for recording all remarks, by local or other authorities.

258.—It is most important that the Medical Officer should enter the date of his visit in the Visitor's Book, and his remarks on the condition of the prisoners and Jails &c, in the minute Book.

Medical Officer is specially directed to record the dates of his visits, and remarks in this book.

259.—A Jail order Book is also required at every prison, in which the Magistrate's orders to the Darogah should be entered on one side in English, and on the opposite page in vernacular.

A Jail order book for the Magistrate and Darogah.

260.—By this plan, no order can be either lost sight of, or misunderstood.

A copy of every Circular Order transmitted from the Commissioner of the Division, or issued by other authorities, connected with the subject of Jails or prisoners, is directed to be kept at the Jail office, with a translation into the vernacular for the use of the Darogah.

A copy of all Circulars to be kept at the Jail Office, with translations for the Darogah.

261.—The usual registers, and other documents or forms as first prescribed by the Inspector of Prisons, are to be kept up in all the Jails under the Punjab Government.

Records to be kept at the Jail Office according to those prescribed by the Inspector of Prisons.

A list is given at the end of the Appendix.

CIRCULAR ORDERS

ON THE SUBJECT OF JAIL MANAGEMENT ISSUED BY THE BOARD OF
ADMINISTRATION FOR THE AFFAIRS OF THE PUNJAB, FROM
THE 8TH OF MAY 1849 TO 10TH FEBRUARY, 1853,

AND BY

R. MONTGOMERY, Esquire, Judicial Commissioner,

From the 22nd February 1853, to 29th January 1858.

CIRCULAR No. 541 OF 1849.

26th September, 1849.

From certain papers which have come before the Board of Administration, they observe that there is a want of uniformity in the systems pursued in the Jails under their authority. They request, therefore, that you will circulate the following instructions throughout your division.

By direction of C. G.
Mansel and J. Lawrence, Esqrs.,
Members.

2.—Messes should be introduced into every Jail in your division, and every prisoner should be compelled to join a mess, the option of cooking and eating separately not being left to any. It is scarcely necessary to point out the advantages of the messing system; it economizes food, labor and fuel; it adds not a little to the punishment of those subjected to it, and it enables the officer in charge of the Jail to keep it clean, and to employ the prisoners regularly without giving them long intervals for cooking.

8.—Difficulties may arise in the Punjab with reference to the hair of the prisoners. In the provinces it is usual, though not universal, to shave the head, beard, and moustache of prisoners, with a view to cleanliness. But here Sikhs and Musulmans would alike object to the practice. The Board request that you will be careful not to allow any practice contrary to the religious feelings of those sects. The hair of Musulmans may be clipped, which will be sufficient for all purposes of cleanliness; but neither their heads, beard, or moustache, should be shaved. The same remarks apply to Sikhs, and parties under a vow to let their hair grow, a common practice in this country.

9.—No time should be lost in putting the records of the Jail in good order. No prisoner, whether under examination or sentenced, should be received into a Jail on a verbal order or "Chit" of the Nazir, but a regular warrant detailing his sentence, or directing him to be detained for trial, should be issued.

10.—The Jail Darogah should keep the usual register of warrants, and other papers prescribed by the Inspector of prisons in his last report, a copy of which you are recommended to get from the provinces. And the Board would suggest your getting up the small apparatus used for branding the tickets, one of which should be worn by every prisoner. These, with copies of the work above mentioned, Mr. Woodcock will probably be willing to supply.

CIRCULAR No. 13 OF 1850.

4th April, 1850.

In continuation of my circular letter, No. 11, dated 11th ultimo, I am directed by the Board of Administration to request that you will
 By direction of C. G. Mansel, Esquire, Member. instruct your district officers, in transferring prisoners from their own Jails to others, to invariably send their warrants and descriptive rolls, both in the English and the Vernacular; a copy of the form of descriptive roll to be used is annexed. (*Vide Appendix.*)

5.—I am directed to add, that if any prisoners have been sent without warrants and descriptive rolls, previous to the receipt of these orders, (a point which you are requested to ascertain,) the omission should be immediately remedied.

CIRCULAR No. 14 OF 1850.

10th April, 1850.

By direction of Sir H. M. Lawrence, K. C. B., President, C. G. Mansel and J. Lawrence, Esquires, Members.

The Board are apprehensive that great mortality may occur in the Jails of these territories, unless speedy and effective arrangements are made to ensure ventilation and cleanliness.

2.—They desire me, therefore, to enjoin upon you the urgent necessity of your attending to the following points :—

1st.—That prisoners should be, as far as possible, classified : (this has already been enjoined in the Circular from this office, No. 8, dated 25th February.) Prisoners under trial should be kept entirely separate from convicted offenders. Those under trial for felony, should also be kept apart from those under trial for misdemeanor; of convicted offenders, a line should be drawn between those guilty of murder, and those guilty of other felonies; and between these latter and prisoners sentenced for misdemeanor.

2d.—That ventilation should be attended to, by having air holes in the roof, at every seven or eight feet, to be partially covered with tiles or earthen pots, so as to keep out rain.

3d.—That women should be kept quite apart from the men, and that females confined for murder, should be separated from minor offenders. A mat will temporarily do for a screen, and a kucha wall can always be raised for a mere trifle, so that there need be no great difficulty in making the necessary divisions.

4th.—That the district officer or his assistant should constantly visit his Jail, and see that all due arrangements are made for necessaries, cooking, &c., and that thorough cleanliness is enforced. That there be pans for prisoners to relieve nature at night. That the men's legs be protected by leathers from being rubbed by their irons, and that their health be generally looked to.

5th.—A monthly report (Jail) should be sent in, shewing the number of sick during the past month, the work done or doing, and mentioning the number of times that an officer has visited the Jail in the month. The district officer should keep a book at the Jail, and make an entry in it, each time he goes there; noticing any defects he sees, with the remedies he has applied or proposed. The Commissioner is himself expected to avail himself of every opportunity of visiting the Jails.

CIRCULAR NO. 23 OF 1850.

24th May, 1850.

In continuation of the circular letter No. 8, dated the 25th February, on the subject of prison discipline, the Board direct that boys be kept separate from grown-up men, and that district officers take all the care they can, that the morals of young prisoners are properly attended to by the Jail establishment.

CIRCULAR NO. 24 OF 1850.

24th May, 1850.

The Board of Administration direct that, previous to prisoners being transferred to other Jails, (whether to undergo sentence of transportation or to aid in carrying on public works,) it shall be certified by a Medical Officer, upon examination, that they are equal to undertake the proposed journey; and a Medical certificate to this effect shall be forwarded with each gang.

2.—Where prisoners are unable from sickness to proceed with the gang, they should be detained until another opportunity for their transfer occurs.

CIRCULAR NO. 26 OF 1850.

4th June, 1850.

* By direction of C.
G. Mansel, Esqr.,
Member.

I have the honor, by direction of the Board, to forward to you the accompanying copy of the papers as noted in the margin, regarding the dress and fetters of prisoners.

Letter from Commissioner of Lahore, to Secy. to Board of Administration, No. 264, dated 23d May, 1850.

Commr. of Lahore's Circular, No. 102, dated 21st May, 1850.

Memorandum by Dr. Hathaway, Civil Surgeon, Lahore.

2.—The Board agree with Mr. Montgomery that an uniform system should obtain, as far as possible, throughout these territories. With this object the Deputy Commissioner of Lahore will be requested to make up and send to you, patterns of the things mentioned in Mr. Montgomery's letter, and you are requested to instruct your subordinates, to introduce them into the Jails under their charge, as far as practicable.

I have the honor to transmit, for the information of the Board, a parcel containing the following articles, such as have been made up for the use of prisoners in the Lahore Jail :—prisoners' irons, prisoners' leather gaiters, a blanket coat, (for winter,) a cap, a *do-sootee* coat (for summer.)

2.—The patterns were obtained by Doctor Hathaway from the Superintendent of Jails, (North Western Provinces,) at Agra. I transmit * Circular No. 102, dated 21st May a copy of my letter * to my district officers, to which will be found appended a Memo. by Doctor Hathaway.

3.—It is very desirable, and also convenient, that one system should prevail throughout the Punjab. The Deputy Commissioner of Lahore is daily receiving prisoners from all parts of the Punjab; sometimes the irons are not six inches long, and the consequence is, in travelling the legs become rubbed and ulcerated. If it is necessary to put heavy irons on for safety, it can be done, but they should be of the same pattern.

4.—Prisoners often arrive with very scanty clothing. It is believed they exchange their clothes on the road for food, or indulgences of some kind. The men should be made over to the guard with a list of clothes, &c., which they possess, and the Jail Darogah who receives them, should sign a receipt for the same, or report to his superior any deficiency.

Copy of a Circular, No. 102, of 21st May, 1850, addressed by the Commissioner and Superintendent of Lahore, to the Deputy Commissioners of his division.

Doctor Hathaway, the Civil Surgeon of Lahore, obtained from the

The blanket coats cost 11 annas each. Do. caps, 2 annas each, leather gaiters with strings per pair, 4 annas.

Superintendent of Jails at Agra, patterns of the following articles :—prisoners' irons, prisoners' leather gaiters, a blanket coat (for winter,) a cap, a *do-sootee* coat (for summer.)

2.—The above are such as are in use in the Agra Jail, and have been found to be the best adapted for prisoners; some sets have been made up in the Lahore

Jail. I send you one of each, and request you will gradually assimilate all yours to this pattern.

3.—The irons are to be made up exactly of the length and weight here prescribed. You will observe that the rings are different from those commonly in use, having a double rivet, which makes them much stronger.

4.—The blanket coat is lined, which makes it much stronger, and I believe each coat is calculated to last, with care, for three years.

5.—In the cold season, a second blanket will be added.

6.—I transmit for your perusal a memo, sent to me by Dr. Hathaway, who has given much of his attention to the management of the prisoners. You will be particularly careful in seeing that when prisoners are transferred to Lahore, they have their dress complete. Your Darogah should be required to furnish a statement to that effect, copy of which should be transmitted for comparison, to the receiving officers.

Memo.

1st.—The pattern to be kept always in the Jail office, and not used for any other purpose.

2d.—Great attention to be paid to the exact imitation of the pattern, in every respect, both quality of fabric, size, weight, &c., &c.

3d.—The fetters to be well rounded of a uniform weight, *viz.*, one seer, and of a uniform length as given. The ankle rings to have *double* rivets, and made very round and smooth; to weigh 4 chittacks each.

4th.—The summer coat to be of good stout "Do-sootee," not "Ek-sootee," and well sewn and edged; to be issued on the 1st of April, when the winter coat is to be returned by the prisoner, and stored up in a locked godown.

5th.—The winter coat is made of white blanket, and lined throughout, of one uniform pattern; to be issued on the 1st of October, every year, with a second blanket, which, together with the coat, is to be returned by the prisoner into store, on the 1st of April.

6th.—"Dhotees," not "paejamas," to be made up for the prisoners, as the latter are very apt to tear in working, and are apt to be converted into bags, for the carrying of food, &c., on the road.

7th.—The caps to be worn both winter and summer, the woollen part outside.

8th.—The blankets to be made up of a stripe pattern, (as shown in the outside covering of the package sent,) both because it is less likely to become dirty, and is not so readily made away with by the prisoners, in barter, as those of a uniform

white or black colour. In fact, if a particular "black and white stripe" became generally known as a Jail pattern, no one would purchase them. At present, I have reason to know, that a large number of prisoners' blankets are sold, and given away in exchange for tobacco, opium, and ghee. One blanket is to be allowed to the prisoner for sleeping on, all the year round. The 2d or extra blanket is directed by government to be issued with the winter suit, and taken into store again at the end of the cold weather.

9th.—Care should be taken not to allow the prisoners to carry earth or bricks, wheat for grinding, atta, vegetables, &c., in their blankets, which instead of lasting three or four seasons, become, by this means, destroyed in one.

10th.—Every Sunday, the prisoners should have their coats, caps, and blankets examined by the Darogah, and all repairs required done at once, so that all may be ready for the weekly inspection on Monday morning by the Magistrate and Surgeon. Every prisoner, on being transferred to another Jail, should have a complete set of prison clothing, with blanket, &c., given him, and the Jemadar in charge should be held responsible for any loss by the way. A receipt to be granted for the same, on the arrival of the prisoners at the new Jail or station.

The prison dress to be worn by all sentenced criminal prisoners, without exception, and the ankle to be defended by a leather gaiter or "Moja," which from time to time must be kept soft by the application of oil.

CIRCULAR No. 29 OF 1850.

15th June, 1850.

By direction of C.
G. Mansel, Esquire,
Member.

It is believed that there is great want of care in the transmission of prisoners from one district to another.

2.—One officer states as follows:—"The prisoner is generally despatched from the Sudur station to the nearest Thana or Police post, with a chulan directing his transmission from place to place to his destination. The prisoner is neither fettered nor handcuffed; no money is provided for his subsistence, no descriptive roll is sent with him, and the offence with which he is charged is seldom mentioned." The Board have reason to think that this is a correct representation of a general laxity, which has been allowed to obtain in respect to the transfer of convicts.

3.—In the Circular letter of the Board, dated the 4th of April, No. 13, it is enjoined, that no prisoner shall be transferred from one Jail to another, without his warrant and descriptive roll.

4.—It is now further enjoined, that no prisoner, whether convicted, or not yet brought to trial, shall be despatched without a guard. This guard is to be relieved at the Sudur station, next to that from whence the prisoner was despatched.

5.—It is left to the discretion of the officer who forwards a prisoner, not yet brought to trial, whether to send him handcuffed and fettered. A descriptive roll of every such prisoner should invariably be sent.

6.—The cost of the prisoner's diet, until he arrives at the next Sudur station, and any other expenses consequent on his transmission, are to be defrayed by the transmitting officer, who will charge for the same in his Judicial contingent bill.

CIRCULAR No. 1 OF 1851.

10th January, 1851.

By direction of C.
G. Mansel, Esq.,
Member.

* Circular No. 26,
dated 4th June, 1850.

The condition in which prisoners frequently arrive at Lahore from the Jails of other districts, shews that the Board's instructions regarding the precautions* necessary in the transfer of prisoners, from one district to another, are not sufficiently attended to.

2.—I am directed by the Board here to repeat, that every prisoner, on being transferred to another Jail, should have a complete set of prison clothing, with one or two blankets, according to the season, and that the irons and gaiters should be of the pattern furnished. The Darogah of the Jail transmitting the prisoners should invariably furnish a statement to the effect that every thing is in order, and a list (in a tabular form,) of the articles worn, should be sent to the Lahore Jail.

3.—I am further to observe that neglect is often shewn in transmitting prisoners, who are not in a fit state to travel. The Board therefore repeat that prisoners, to be sent from one Jail to another, should pass under the inspection of the medical officer, and only proceed on that officer's certifying that they can do so with safety.

4.—The Board expect that Commissioners will themselves see that these instructions are carefully attended to, and I am desired to add, (because the Board, from the cases of remissness which have been brought to their notice, deem the warning necessary,) that neglect of these orders in future, on the part of any District Officer, will call for severe notice.

CIRCULAR No. 3 OF 1851.

29th January, 1851.

I have the honor to inform you, that the Board authorize you to release any prisoner in confinement in the Jails of your division, whose sentence of imprisonment does not exceed three years, and whose bodily infirmity has been certified by the medical officer, and the Deputy Commissioner.

By direction of C.
G. Mansel, Esquire,
Member.

CIRCULAR NO. 25 OF 1851.

26th May, 1851.

With reference to the annexed extract of a letter* from the Resident at Lucknow,

By direction of Sir
H. M. Lawrence, K.
C. B., *President*, and
C. G. Mansel, Esq.,
Member.

* Paras. 2, 3 and 4.
I am directed to inform you, that the practice of sending term-expired convicts, or suspicious characters, to supposed relatives *beyond the limits of the Punjab, Trans-and Cis-Sutlej States*, except under special circumstances, to be explained fully in an English letter to the Authority of the place to which the parties are to be sent, is henceforth prohibited; and the Board request you to see that the prohibition is strictly regarded.

2.—Further, even within the limits of these territories, the Board are disposed to think, there is often hardship, and seldom much good, in passing on to their supposed homes, time-expired convicts; a caution is necessary to District Officers, (and the Board desire hereby to convey it to them,) to be careful that arrangements of this kind are seen to, and regulated by themselves, and not entrusted to the discretion of a Nazir or other subordinate native officer.

Extract Paras : 2, 3, and 4, of a letter from the Resident at Lucknow, to the Board of Administration, No. 676, dated 15th May, 1851.

Para 2.—Officers in charge of Districts in the Punjaub, are in the habit of ordering persons from Oude, who have undergone their sentence, or who can give no satisfactory account of themselves, to me, to be made over to their relations by the Durbar.

3.—Very often, no relations of such persons can be found in Oude, and when found, I can do nothing more than make them over, as I am not required to take any security for their appearance, or future good behaviour.

4.—Much cost and trouble are incurred in their transmission under Police guards, without any corresponding advantage, that I am aware of; and I believe the measure is considered, by competent Judicial Authorities, to be contrary to the Regulations of Government.

CIRCULAR NO. 34 OF 1851.

30th June, 1851.

The board request that you will call upon your District Officers to parade their prisoners, and inform them of the fate of those of Shapoor, where, out of 22, who attempted to break from Jail, three were killed, seventeen severely wounded, (of whom three have since died,) and two were secured untouched.

2.—The Board desire me to say, that they strictly forbid armed sentries mixing with prisoners, or being in the wards, and thereby liable to surprize. All guards should be *outside*,

CIRCULAR No. 55 OF 1851.

30th October, 1851.

I am directed by the Board to forward, for the guidance of Officers in your Division, the accompanying rules to be observed on occasion of sending lunatics from out districts to the Lunatic Asylum at Lahore, under charge of Doctor Hathaway, Civil Surgeon.

Rules to be observed in the selection and transmission of cases of insanity from the out Districts to Lahore :—

Each case should have been under the immediate care of the District Medical Officer, who must satisfy himself of the hopelessness of retaining the party for further treatment.

2.—A full statement of the case should be sent to the Medical Officer in charge of the Insane Hospital at Lahore, signed by the district Medical Officer, detailing previous history, how long affected, whether hereditary or occurring in other members of the same family, whether previously confined in any Jail, Lunatic Asylum, or under private restraint, how the insanity first commenced, and whether attended by violence, attempt at suicide, or otherwise.

3.—On the Medical Officer reporting any case of insanity, as one of such a serious and incurable nature, as to render the removal of the party to a Lunatic Hospital necessary, the District Officer will communicate with the Deputy Commissioner at Lahore, forwarding the Medical certificate above named, and stating the date of the party being despatched.

4.—Irons, fetters, and handcuffs should be entirely dispensed with during the journey. If restraint is necessary during any temporary fit of violence, the strait waistcoat, or a blanket furnished with long sleeves and string, is all that should be permitted.

5.—The party in charge should be a careful and intelligent person, who must be held responsible, not only for the safety of the insane, but for his proper treatment and care while on the road, especially as regards protection from wet and cold, accommodation at night, attention to clothing and food.

6.—A separate clause to be added in every case, stating whether the insane person is a prisoner or not, and if a prisoner, how long he has been imprisoned, the length of sentence, and for what offence.

CIRCULAR No. 56 OF 1851.

7th November, 1851.

I am directed to annex an abstract of a letter from the Deputy Commissioner of Rawul Pindee to the Commissioner, regarding the murder of a burkundaz in the Rawul Pindee district, by a prisoner, who has escaped, taking with him certain papers connected with his case, which had been entrusted to the murdered man.

By direction of Sir
H. M. Lawrence, K. C.
B., President, and J.
Lawrence, Esq., Mem-
ber.

2.—You will observe that the Thanadar, who sent the prisoner with but one burkundaz, disregarded a standing order. Information of the case is now sent to you, that your subordinates may be warned of the risk of fatal consequences attending such neglect.

Abstract of a letter from the Deputy Commissioner of Rawul Pindee, to the Commissioner and Superintendent, Jhelum Division.

Gives intimation of the murder of Khair-ood-deen, burkundaz, of Thanah Huzroo, while escorting a prisoner, who had been found guilty of theft; there being no doubt that the prisoner was the perpetrator of the crime, as he has absconded, taking with him the papers, (connected with his case,) entrusted to the burkundaz. Recommends dismissal of the Thanadar of Huzroo, for disregarding a standing order, in sending the prisoner under a single burkundaz. Requests permission to offer a reward of 100 Rupees for the capture of the murderer.

CIRCULAR No. 63 OF 1851.

30th December 1851.

I am directed to convey to you the orders of the Board, that all Prisoners, whose sentences are for longer terms than three years, are to be sent in future, until further orders, to Lahore to undergo their imprisonment in the Central Jail.

By order of John Lawrence, Esq., Member.

2.—You are requested to see that this order is carried out in the districts under you, and that the repeated Circulars of the Board, in regard to despatching prisoners with proper care and precaution, are attended to.

CIRCULAR No. 65 OF 1851.

30th December 1851.

I am directed by the Board to inform you, that for the future, the 1st of November, in each year, is to be the date of despatching from Lahore to Umballa, the convicts under sentence of imprisonment for life, and transportation beyond seas. You will be careful to see that the District Officers arrange, that all life prisoners, be sent from their respective Jails, so as to reach Lahore a week before that date.

By direction of J. Lawrence, and R. Montgomery, Esqrs., Members.

CIRCULAR No. 1 OF 1852.

1st January, 1852.

The President, on his last visit to the Lahore Jail, saw seven prisoners who had just come in from Batala; they were all without warrants, and all were without leather gaiters, or other protection for the legs from their irons. The leg of one was very sore for want of such protection.

By Direction of Sir H. M. Lawrence, K. C. B., President, and R. Montgomery, Esquire, Member.

2.—I am directed by the Board to forward to you, for circulation, the form of a descriptive statement, which is in future to accompany prisoners transferred from one Jail to another, and you are requested especially to call the attention of your Deputy Commissioners and Medical Officers to the several points which this statement is required to show; the object of it being to protect prisoners from undue suffering, and the Government from undue expense, in having to feed men disabled from work by neglect and bad treatment.

3.—In reference to column 6 of the statement, every endeavour should be made to *prevent* sickness, and with this view district Officers should consult the Medical Officer, and be influenced by him as to the sort of work, &c., to be given to prisoners.

4.—The Board regret to hear that the night chain is still largely used in some Jails, and *they now forbid it*, except in special cases of dangerous characters, and *are quite* satisfied that with ordinary vigilance of sentries, placed *outside* Jail wards, and a patrol of even a single man continually going round, during the night, to see that nothing is stirring, *no out-break can take place*. The chain only induces neglect.

5.—In regard to the practice of cutting the hair of a prisoner on his release, the Board remark that it is quite unauthorized, and should be positively forbidden. It is an object, *not* to mark a man as one who has been in Jail, but rather to wipe away the recollection. It is already forbidden to cut or clip the hair of Sikhs, and a prohibition should now be issued against more interference with the hair of other prisoners than is requisite for cleanliness.—(For Form Vide Appendix.)

CIRCULAR NO. 6 OF 1852.

12th January, 1852.

I am desired by the Board to direct your attention to the rule observed in the Agra Jail, for rewarding persons who inform against

By order of Sir H. M. Lawrence K. C. B. President, John Lawrence, and R. Montgomery, Esqrs., Members.

prisoners in the possession of money; the person informing is allowed to take the whole sum up to five rupees. The Board authorize the adoption of this rule by the District Officers of your Division, as it is likely to make the guards

much more vigilant.

CIRCULAR NO. 7 OF 1852.

13th January, 1852.

I am desired by the Board to request that you will instruct your district Officers to notify to the Deputy Commissioner of Lahore,

By order of J. Lawrence and R. Montgomery, Esqrs., Members.

the despatch of all convicts sentenced to imprisonment for life or transportation, and the probable date of arrival. The notification should be sent the day the prisoners are

despatched, and should specify the name of the Officer, to whom the warrants have been entrusted.

CIRCULAR NO. 18 OF 1852.

24th February, 1852.

I am directed to request that no Jail may be erected in your Division, until the recorded opinion of, at least, one Medical Officer has been submitted to you, and by you to the Board, as to the proposed site being, in every respect, an eligible one.

By order of J. Lawrence and R. Montgomery, Esqrs., *Members*.

CIRCULAR NO. 40 OF 1852.

29th April, 1852.

In his late tour, the President of the Board ascertained, that in some Districts, it was not the practice to give prisoners, on release, any money to carry them home, and the Board have reason to believe that their instructions on this point have not been attended to.

By order of Sir H. M. Lawrence, K. C. B., *President*; J. Lawrence and R. Montgomery, Esqrs., *Members*.

I am directed to call your attention to the Circular, as quoted in the margin, authorizing District Officers to allow as much (according to the distance of his home) as five rupees to each released prisoner.

3.—I am directed by the Board to request that you will issue orders for every released prisoner to get one anna a day, (which is the allowance laid down by Government,) reckoning each day's march to be 10 kos, or about 14 miles. This order supersedes the instructions in the former Circular.

4.—The Board desire me to add that prisoners should not, except for some special reasons, be sent home by "Chulan" order.

CIRCULAR NO. 43 OF 1852.

5th May, 1852.

The Board believe the rule to be generally observed, that all prisoners shall be mustered once a week for the inspection of the Medical Officer in charge of the Jail. The Medical Board, however, have brought to the notice of Government an instance of this rule having been neglected in one Jail, during the absence of the Deputy Commissioner on duty in the District.

By order of Sir H. M. Lawrence, K. C. B., *President*; J. Lawrence and R. Montgomery, Esqrs., *Members*.

2.—The Board request, therefore, that you will issue instructions to your District Officers, to allow of no departure from the practice, under any circumstances.

CIRCULAR No. 46 OF 1852.

13th May, 1852.

In continuation of the Board's Circular, No. 1, of the 1st January last, I have the honor to annex, for the guidance of your District Officers, the copy of a letter this day written to the Commissioner of the Lahore Division, respecting the Descriptive Roll directed to be sent, when prisoners are transferred to the Lahore Central Jail.

By order of Sir H. M. Lawrence, K. C. B., President; J. Lawrence and R. Montgomery, Esquires, Members.

Copy of a letter, No. 832, from the Secretary to the Board of Administration, to Commissioner and Superintendent, Lahore Division.

13th May, 1852.

The Board have had before them a Descriptive Roll of 14 prisoners just arrived from Seealkote, transmitted in conformity with their Circular No. 1, of the 1st January last. In that Circular it was stated, that in every instance when prisoners are transferred to the Lahore Central Jail, a separate Descriptive Roll, according to a form then furnished, should be sent, addressed to the Surgeon in charge of the Lahore Jail. The Board find that in this instance the form is most incomplete. Column 8 has been only partially filled up, column 10 has been wholly left blank, with exception of a note opposite the name of one man; while in columns 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 no remark whatever has been entered. This inattention, on the part of the Civil and Medical Officers of the Seealkote Jail, is not at all creditable to them, and is deserving of the censure of the Board.

By order of Sir H. M. Lawrence, K. C. B., President; J. Lawrence and R. Montgomery, Esquires, Members.

2.—They desire, in future, that the return be always sent with the prisoners (and not by the dak,) *under a separate cover*, to the Medical Officer at Lahore. The Board have ascertained, moreover, that these statements come from some districts drawn out in the Vernacular. This, in future, is strictly prohibited. The statement should be in English, as in many cases the Medical Officers will otherwise be ignorant of what is written, and the Medical Officer at Lahore be unable to comprehend it. The latter Officer has been requested to bring to the notice of the Board any infringement of the Circular of January last.

CIRCULAR No. 47 OF 1852.

15th May, 1852.

The Board are pleased to give you permission to release, without reference to them, prisoners who give information of any intended attempt to break Jail, or perform any other similar good service, whenever, in your opinion, a prompt release would be likely to be appreciated, and be attended with good effect.

By order of Sir H. M. Lawrence, K. C. B., President; J. Lawrence and R. Montgomery, Esquires, Members.

2.—The release, in every case, is to be reported to the Board. When a prisoner has done good service, by giving information of a conspiracy to break Jail, or rendered important service of any kind which is deemed by the Deputy Commissioner of such importance, that he considers him a fit person to be recommended for release, that Officer should at once remove him from the Jail, to a safe place of confinement, pending the orders of the Commissioner, and not allow him, as is generally done, to remain for weeks amongst his fellow prisoners subject to abuse, insult, and taunts.

CIRCULAR NO. 51 OF 1852.

7th June, 1852.

The returns of the Jails in the Punjab, for the year 1850, were made over to Dr. Hathaway, the Civil Surgeon of Lahore, who has great experience and knowledge of the details of Jail management. He drew out three statements, marked I, II and III, in which he embodied the information which the returns afforded, classifying them under uniform headings, and correcting the calculations when they appeared

By direction of Sir
H. M. Lawrence, K.
C. B., *President* :
J. Lawrence and R.
Montgomery Esqrs.,
Members.

to be erroneous.

2nd.—The Board direct me to make the following observations regarding each Jail :—

Huzara.—Contains the smallest number of prisoners, has no *Contingent Guard*, but yet shows the highest average of expence per head ; *clothing* high, *miscellaneous expences* very high. No returns sent in of the sickness and mortality.

Peshawur.—No permanent Jail Sepoy guard ; a bad custom prevails in this Jail, of allowing the prisoners to barter half their daily rations of food in exchange for opium. This is wrong, both to the prisoner and to Government ; nor does it prevent sickness, for the mortality is as high as 7 per cent.

Jhelum.—*Native Medicines* exorbitant for 1850, being nearly four times the average of every other Jail ; mortality high.

Rawal Pindie.—No permanent Jail Sepoy Guard is charged, and yet the expences come as high as Rs. 107 7-10 for each prisoner yearly, the dearest (in proportion) of every Jail, except Huzara. The miscellaneous charges also require explanation, being more than four times the average of all the other Jails. The great excess seems to be in the permanent Jail Guard, which comes as high as Rs. 51-14-0 per head yearly, while the average of all the other Jails is Rs. 17 ; and this very average is, of course, raised by its own high charge, which is necessarily included in taking the proportion of all.

"Native medicines" very high ; clothing charges extravagant, 6 Rs. 4 As. being charged for each man, (the average of every Jail being Rs. 2-11 5, and in many as low as Rs. 1-11-0.)

Shahpoor.—The returns shew this Jail to rank the highest, as regards careful economy in almost every item. The diet, clothing, Contingent Guard, and Hospital charges, are all moderate; and it is also one of the healthiest, the mortality being only 1 per cent. It must be remarked however, that no charges for either Military Guard or permanent Jail Guard are entered.

Goojrat.—Every item in this return is moderate, except that of clothing, Rs. 4-0-3½ being very much more than the average.

Leia.—In this Jail the average cost of each prisoner appears very high, being nearly Rs. 100, per head per annum.

The permanent Jail Guard or Military Guard, (not including the contingent Guard,) is nearly three times the average of all the other Jails, being Rs. 45-14-4 for each prisoner, instead of Rs. 17-13-11. The cost of native medicines is excessive, being nearly three times the usual proportion.

Another remarkable item is that of clothing, which is as high as Rs. 4-8-11 for each prisoner, whereas the average of all the 25 Jails is Rs. 2-11-5, and of many only Rs. 1-11-0. The Jail establishment seems to be nearly the same at Leia as at Lahore, although in the former there are only 97 prisoners, and at the latter 2,000.

Khangurh.—Items of expenditure all moderate. The most healthy of the Jails; cases of sickness being only 2 per cent, and the deaths one in a hundred prisoners.

Dera Ismael Khan.—One exorbitant item appears charged in this Jail return, viz.—that of Jail establishment; 4188 Rupees per annum, or Rs. 349 monthly, for a Jail only containing 412 prisoners; while at Lahore there are three large Jails containing 2000 prisoners, and the whole Jail establishment is only Rs. 1660 or Rs. 138-4 monthly. This great difference should be explained. The charge for native medicines is also high.

Dera Ghazee Khan.—The permanent Jail establishment is here marked at 126 Rs. a month, although the average number of prisoners is only 142. The Contingent Guard is higher than the average ratio. The charge for clothing and bedding is so low, (viz: 14 As. 7 P.) for each prisoner, that it would be useful to enquire whether every prisoner received an entire Winter and Summer suit, with two blankets in this year, or if not, what quantity was purchased.

Pak Puttun.—The Contingent Guard is higher than the average, and the charge for diet and fuel is also very high.

Mooltan.—The same observation applies here to both the items of Contingent Guard and diet, in which latter item alone there is a difference of Rs. 8-1-9 per

head, between Mooltan and Jhung. It cannot be from a scarcity in the crops or high price of wheat, because at Jhung, in the same District, we find the item of diet moderate, and less than the average of all the other Jails. Moreover prices have been reported as ruinously low at Mooltan. Do the prisoners at Mooltan and Pak-Puttun receive a larger allowance of rations? This should be mentioned; and a uniform rate adopted in each of the Jails. This point has, it appears, been overlooked; ten Chittacks of Attah, (the bran included but well ground,) and 2 of Dall, give more than a seer of food daily when cooked, and is proved to be ample, both in the central jail at Lahore, as well as in the N. W. Provinces. A diet table is annexed as a guide.—(*Vide Appendix.*)

If the prisoners in the District jails receive more than this, they naturally become dissatisfied on being transferred to Lahore or Agra.

Jhung.—In this Jail, the charge for the Contingent Guard is above the average, but in other items the expences are moderate; the state of the Prisoners healthy, and the rate of mortality low.

Jullunder.—The quantity of opium given to each prisoner appears too great, and the Hospital expences are high. Permanent jail guard appears high.

Hoshearpoor.—Mortality great, 10 per cent.

Kangra.—Charges for clothing are high; the proportion of deaths very great, 13 per cent.

Ferozepoor.—Jail establishment high as compared with Lahore, all other items moderate; very healthy.

Umballa.—Expenditure moderate.

Theneysur.—Clothing charges excessive, Rs. 4-5- $\frac{1}{2}$ for each prisiner, on 1851 proportion of sick to strength very great; mortality higher than that of any other Jail. 13 $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent.

Loodianah.—Permanent Jail sepoy Guard very high. Native medicines very high; Diet and Fuel very high, greater sickness than in any other Jail, being nearly 17 per cent of the whole strength, and the deaths also numerous, 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Simla.—No returns of any kind have been supplied for 1850, which is to be regretted. In 1851 the mortality is very high, 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. and the hospital charges excessive.

Lahore.—Contingent Guard very high, especially when it is considered that nearly one half the Prisoners work either within the precincts, or entirely inside the walls of the Jail, including the large number of women, sick, infirm, and convalescent, while the building of the Chief Jail is strong, surrounded by high

walls and ditch, and well guarded by the sentries of the Local Police Battalions, being both above on the walls, as well as below. The charges for repairs to the Jail, viz., Rs. 4,569-10-8, are high, but were unavoidable in order to obtain space. The cost of Native medicines very low, being less than $\frac{1}{2}$ an anna per head per annum, in 1851. The mortality high, 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent; this caused chiefly by the epidemic that raged so fearfully at Lahore in the Autumn months of last year; but many more causes necessarily exist for predisposition to severe sickness amongst the prisoners here, than in any other of the District Jails, of which, the being banished from their own native place, the entire separation from their children and families, and, in most instances, without any hope of release, appear to be the chief. It appears moreover, that though the average number of prisoners is put down as only 1877, the actual number imprisoned during the year is 3604, or nearly double. This wide difference is owing to the great fluctuation caused by its being a central receiving Jail, and though the percentage of deaths is only taken upon the average proportion at any one time present, yet the greater the number of admissions, so must there be a greater tendency to fresh cases of sickness, than if the 1877 prisoners were the same body of men, like a Regiment, or any fixed community. During the hot months of 1851, the prisoners of Sheikhoopoorah were brought into Lahore, and the deaths have been added to the Lahore account.

Umritsur.—Contingent Guard high, clothing high, Hospital charges in 1851 moderate. About one prisoner in 7 receives opium.

Wuzeerabad.—Jail Establishment high, being greater by 584 Rs. than that at Lahore, although the prisoners at Wuzeerabad average only 216, and at Lahore 1877 in number, divided between three large Jails.

Cost of Contingent Guard is very high, almost double the average of all the other Jails. The charge for clothing also is high, but the exorbitant item of Rs. 47-4-7 per head per annum, for food, is so startling, allowing each man nearly 4 Rs. a month for mere rations, that the Board can only suppose some mistake has crept into the District Officer's return.

Deenanugur.—The Permanent Jail Sepoy Guard very high; the average number confined in this Jail is only 172, and, if the expences of the Contingent and permanent Guard be added together, it will be found that the cost of guarding these 172 prisoners is Rs. 7818-3-5 per annum, or Rs. 45-7 As. 3 Pie for each man. The charge for clothing is also great. The mortality reached as high as 10 per cent in 1851.

3rd.—This is the first General Return which has been received of the Jails in the Punjab, and the Board are willing to make allowances, for, in some cases, the inexperience of officers, and in others to the press of work imposed on them, which prevented them from paying that attention to minute details of expenditure, which the importance of the subject demanded. Nothing so clearly shows the importance of such Tables as those now annexed; and the result of publishing them in their present form, will, the Board hope, be that the officers whose Jails show such inferior management, will exert themselves in order to render their Jail

management efficient, and be the means of saving Government from a heavy annual expenditure.

4th.—It would appear that the District Officers have not been sufficiently careful in making their entries regarding Permanent Jail Establishments, permanent Jail Guards, and Permanent Jail Sepoy Guards. On this account no deductions can well be drawn regarding these columns. It is probable that in some cases the permanent Jail Guards and permanent Jail Establishments have been united. This should be avoided in future statements, and they should be drawn out with the greatest care. Whatever Guards are entertained should be entered under the proper heading.

5th.—The Permanent Jail Guard is a very heavy item, and adds greatly to the annual expenditure. Except in the Lahore Central Jail, desperate characters and men imprisoned for long periods are not allowed to remain. The Board believe that Guards are often unnecessarily large, and that it is vigilance, more than numbers, that is required. They hope to see these Guards in many Jails greatly reduced, and they would particularly point to the heavy charges under this head made on account of the Jails of Deenanugur, Loodeeana, Jullundur, Mooltan, Umbala, and Umritsur, which, compared with other Jails, and with the Lahore Central Jail, filled with desperate men, is very large.

Vigilance is only to be secured by frequent patrols and by responsible officers, European and Native, occasionally visiting the Guards and sentries at *unusual* hours, day and night.

CONTINGENT JAIL GUARD.

6th.—This enormous item of expenditure requires to be checked. The greatest laxity appears to prevail, and charges are made which should never have been allowed.

NATIVE MEDICINES.

7th.—With the exception of Lahore, Hazara, Shahpore, Deenanugur, Jhung, and Peshawur, the charges on this account are very large, and in the Jails of Jelum, Rawul Pindee, Thanesur, Loodeeana, Derah Ismael Khan, and Jullundur they are quite excessive. Indeed, the Lahore Jail is the only one that shows very successful management, being less than $\frac{1}{2}$ an anna per head, in the year 1851.

RATIONS.

8th.—There should be no difference in the amount of rations distributed throughout the Punjab. The prescribed allowance should be given in every Jail, and no more.

Some error, it appears, has been made in the calculation of the cost of rations in the Wuzeerabad and Loodeeana Jails.

TABLE II. COL : 10.

9th.—This Column, as excluding all establishments and permanent Guards, which, in the present statement, appear to be so different and unaccountable, is the fairest test of general Jail management, as regards expenditure (columns 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9, are common to all): at the head stand the Jails of Khangbur, Shahpore, Peshawur, Goojerat, Umbala, Julundhur and Hooshearpoor. In these Jails the average cost of Contingent Guard, miscellaneous expences, native medicines, diet and fuel, clothing and bedding, ranges from 25 to 29 Rupees per head per annum, while in the Jails of Mooltan, Sheikhoopoorah, Loodeeanah, Rawul Pindie and Wuzeerabad, the expences range from 42 to 71 per head. This, the Board observe, is a frightful waste of public money, and requires to be immediately checked and reformed.

TABLE III., MORTALITY.

10th.—The proportion of deaths to strength per cent per annum, shews that whilst, in some Jails, the mortality has been small, in others the percentage is very large: the Board deplore this much. They have reason to know that, Per cent. in those Jails in which the greatest mortality is shewn, every endeavour was made, by improving ventilation, preventing over-crowding, and general attention to the comfort and wants of the prisoners, to arrest the progress of disease. Local causes, such as the great epidemic at Lahore and Loodeana, and the removal of many of the prisoners from their native country into banishment at Lahore, and perhaps the indiscriminate working of gangs on roads and works, far apart from the Jail, will, to a certain degree, account for this mortality. But in this list is included Hoshearpoor, the most healthy station perhaps of the plain stations in the Punjab, and two of our sanatoriums, Kangra and Simla, whilst the Trans-Indus stations generally are healthy, and the others are comparatively so. Whatever be the cause, the Board are most anxious to ascertain and remedy it.

Deenanagur,...	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Hoshyarpoor, ...	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Simla, . . .	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Loodeeana, . . .	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Lahore, ...	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Kangra, ...	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Rawul Pindie, ..	13 $\frac{3}{4}$	
Thaney-sur, ...	13 $\frac{3}{4}$	

11th.—The attention of the Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners is urgently called to ascertain the causes of the great mortality. The Board request that you will at once form Committees of Medical Officers in order to decide whether any, and what means, can be suggested or devised to remedy the evil. The Board are prepared to sanction any outlay that may be deemed necessary. Weekly minute inspections of prisoners by the Medical Officers have repeatedly been enjoined; nothing is to prevent this. The Doctor should also *daily* inspect the Jail at a fixed hour, and should also occasionally visit it at night, or when not expected.—It is his duty to *record* and report any circumstance affecting the health of the prisoners, and to prevent men being put to work beyond their strength.

HOSPITAL EXPENCES; TABLE III. COLUMN II.

12th.—The Board desire me to request that you will furnish all the Medical Officers in charge of Jails with a copy of this letter and enclosures, and will call on them to do their utmost to reduce the expenses. The table shows that whereas in some jails, the average cost of all Hospital charges per annum is as low as Rs. 1-2-9 per head, in others, as in Loodheeanah and Simlah, they run up to as high as 3 and 4 rupees per head. It is believed that in some jails the native doctors have unlimited power to charge as they choose, and you are requested to require explanations before signing any contingent Bills, when the charges appear to be excessive; you can always refer to the Superintending Surgeon when in doubt.

13th.—The Board do not consider it necessary to require explanations on the great discrepancies that exist; they prefer circulating these statements as they stand, and their remarks on them. The annual Returns of 1851 are now due, and they request that they may be drawn out with great care, and statements for each District, and division, submitted in the forms I, II & III. Blank forms are herewith enclosed. They will be most carefully analysed by the Board.

14th.—The Board are desirous to have a uniform system adopted in all their Jails. District officers should not be allowed to alter or add to the statements which have been prescribed.

15th.—The Board desire me to say that they have entire confidence that the Commissioners will enter, readily and fully, into their views, and will at once apply themselves to rectify the great discrepancies and profuse expenditure that appears to exist in some Jails. They should consider it their duty to pass no Bills without carefully looking at them, and cutting down extravagant demands, and they should reduce all unnecessary establishments.

16th.—The thanks of the Board are due to those officers who have been in many cases so successful in their Jail management.

17th.—The District officers will hereafter furnish annually Tables drawn out in the blank Form now enclosed. The headings are the same as those of I, II, and III, drawn out by Dr. Hathaway; but each month will be shown separately.

18th.—You are requested to report to the Board your proceedings in carrying out their views.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

P. MELVILL,

Secretary,

Lahore,

The 7th June, 1852.

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}

CIRCULAR NO. 54 OF 1852.

16th June, 1852.

I am directed to request you will prohibit the employment of convicts at

By order of Sir H.
M. Lawrence, K. C. B.,
President: J. Lawrence
and R. Montgomery
Esquires, *Members*.

Kucherees in pulling punkhas, or at Officers' bungalows. The Board have observed, from the Jail Distribution Statements, that prisoners are so employed at some places.

2.—It is objectionable employing prisoners at a Kucheree, where they may have opportunities of meeting their friends, and of carrying on correspondence through Mookhtears and prisoners in Jail.

CIRCULAR NO. 81 OF 1852.

5th November, 1852.

The attention of the Board having been drawn to the great sickness and

By order of Sir H.
M. Lawrence, K. C.
B., President, and R.
Montgomery, Esq.,
Member.

mortality, generally, during the last month, they are anxious to enjoin upon the District Officers at every Sudur station, such precautions as may seem proper for the prevention of disease.

2.—I am directed accordingly to request that you will instruct your District Officers, that they are not to permit prisoners to leave their wards until half an hour after sunrise, from the 1st of November to the 1st of March of every year. The parading and counting is to be *inside* the wards, and is to commence at sunrise, half an hour after which, the prisoners are to turn out.

3.—Care should also be taken that no man who has been in hospital, or who is on the convalescent list, be taken to work without the consent of the Medical Officer being first obtained.

4.—No Sick prisoner should be permitted to sleep outside the hospital ward, and every care should be taken to protect him from the cold.

5.—In the event of any unusual sickness or mortality, immediate measures should be taken to ascertain the cause and check it.

CIRCULAR NO. 82 OF 1852.

12th November, 1852.

I am directed by the Board to request that you will strictly prohibit the practice of tying the arms behind the back of prisoners

By order of Sir H.
M. Lawrence, K. C.
B., President, and J.
Lawrence, Esq., *Member*.

sent in from the Thana to the Sudur station, with a cloth, or, as is more usual, with a rope. A rope tied round the waist, and held at one extremity by one of the Burkundazes accompanying the chulan, would render escape almost

impossible with common vigilance. For heinous offenders, loose handcuffs ought to be used; but the Board would prefer that, unless in murder or other very bad cases, they be not used.

CIRCULAR NO. 83½ OF 1852.

20th November, 1852.

I am directed by the Board to forward to you, for communication to your District Officers, the copy of a letter, No. 519, of the 6th instant, from the Deputy Commissioner of Lahore, pointing out irregularities in regard to the preparation and despatch of statements prescribed by the Board to accompany prisoners intended for the Central Jail.

By order of Sir H.
M. Lawrence, K. C. B.,
President, and R.
Montgomery, Esquire,
Member.

2.—The Board wish the suggestions contained in the 4th para. of Mr. Wedderburn's letter to be adopted.

3.—In addition to the irregularities which Mr. Wedderburn has brought to notice, the Board have observed that fetters, from some Districts, are not of the pattern prescribed, and some of them are much too heavy.

Copy of a letter, No. 519, dated 6th November, 1852, from the Deputy Commissioner of Lahore, to the Commissioner and Superintendent, Lahore Division.

It will be necessary for the Board again to call the attention of District Officers to their Circular No. 1, of the 1st January, 1852, and the orders in force for the transmission of prisoners to the Central Jail.

2.—Great want of uniformity prevails with regard to the papers forwarded; some Officers send them by dak, others, more correctly, by the hand of the escort officer: sometimes the warrants are addressed to the Civil Surgeon, and the Medical statement to the Deputy Commissioner; sometimes the two forms in 16 and 17 columns, are omitted altogether; sometimes drawn up elaborately on separate sheets of foolscap for each prisoner, thereby forming a volume, instead of one compact statement. In short, it would be endless to detail the diversities which daily come to notice.

3.—In the matter of dress and equipments more uniformity prevails, but there is still room for improvement.

4.—The simple mode for ensuring correctness is this:—On the despatch of a gang, the Officer in charge of the Central Jail should be advised, by dak, in a Vernacular proceeding, with a list of the names, parentage, &c., of the prisoners; to the Officer commanding the escort, should be delivered three envelopes, the 1st to the Superintendent of the Central Jail, containing the warrants, the 2nd also to the same officer containing the Statement in 17 columns, Vernacular and English, with a letter and Roobukaree, and the 3rd to the Medical Officer of the Jail containing the statement in 16 columns, in English. These should be addressed on the outside, in English and Persian, and the Officers should be instructed to proceed at once with them and the prisoners to the Jail.

CIRCULARS ISSUED BY R. MONTGOMERY, ESQUIRE,
JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER FOR THE PUNJAB.

CIRCULAR NO. 2 OF 1853.

To

ALL COMMISSIONERS IN THE PUNJAB.

Lahore, 22nd February 1853.

The District Officers have hitherto furnished to you monthly, for submission to the late Board of Administration, the Jail Returns noted in the margin.*

* "Monthly Return to Inspector of Prisons of disposal of Prisoners and Civil Surgeon's Return of sick and casualties," including "Civil Surgeon's Report of prisoners in the jail of the Civil Station," and "Distribution of prisoners on the last day of the month," with "Statement showing the number of visits paid, and by whom, to the jail during the month," appended.
"Register of daily employment of prisoners sentenced to labor."

2nd.—These Returns were required at a time when the jail accommodation was less complete than it is now, when there was in many jails great mortality, and when the arrangements for the

comfort and health of the large body of Prisoners required the most thorough scrutiny on the part of the late Board.

3rd.—I am desirous, as much as possible, of relieving the District Officers from sending unnecessary returns, and knowing how laborious the preparations of the Jail Statements have been to the Clerks of English Offices, I have determined to require monthly only one return in duplicate. A specimen one for each District Office is transmitted, and any number of printed forms can be obtained by applying to the *Lahore Chronicle Press*. (See Appendix).

4th.—The return is similar to one of those formerly furnished, with the addition of a blank page headed General Remarks. I have entered in the form a specimen shewing the nature of the Remarks I desire to have inserted. Most of the subjects are important, but some will necessarily be omitted, and others will be inserted in lieu of them.

5th.—I require that the entry should not be considered one of mere form, to be drawn out by the Head Clerk and signed by the Civil Officer. It should be written in the hand writing of either the *Deputy Commissioner*, or *Senior Assistant Commissioner* present.

6th.—In conclusion, I earnestly request your particular attention to the reduction of Jail expenditure. Something has been done during the past year; much still remains. The Contingent Bills should be scrutinized with the greatest care, and when any excess of expenditure has been incurred, the attention of the Deputy Commissioners should be called to it, in order that it may be corrected in

future. As an invariable rule, the account for grain should be accompanied with the Kotwal's "Niruk" for the month. For want of this, a serious fraud was nearly practised in a Jail last month. The grain contractor filed a "Niruk Namah," but it was sealed with his own seal, which bore a resemblance to the Kotwal's.

CIRCULAR No. 8 OF 1853.

11th March, 1853.

A reference having recently been made to this Department, as to the source from which articles of stationery, required for the use of Jail Hospitals and Medical Officers in charge of Civil Stations, should be supplied, I have the honor to state for your information, and for the guidance of the Deputy Commissioners subordinate to you, that such articles should be furnished by District Officers, who can include in their Annual Stationery Indents the additional quantity required, which, however, should in no instance exceed the annexed scale. It is presumed that at some of the smaller stations the full allowance sanctioned will not be needed, and care should be taken to indent for no more than what may be considered actually necessary.

2nd.—Deputy Commissioners are requested to communicate these rules to the Medical Officers of their respective Districts.

Scale of Stationery to be allowed annually for the use of Jail Hospitals and Medical Officers in charge of Civil Stations.

Paper, Foolscap	6 quires.	Wafers,	1 box.
„ China,... .. .	10 Do.	Lead pencils,	1 dozen.
„ Country,	16 Do.	Black Ink powder	2 bundles.
Rubber, India,	$\frac{1}{2}$ a piece.	Penknife.	1
Quills,	100	Ruler,	1
Blank Books,... .. .	2	of 6 quires each, foolscap paper.	
„	1	of 6 quires larger size paper.	
„	2	of 3 quires each, Country Do.	
„	1	of 1 quire	Ditto.

N. B.—The Ruler and Blank Books to be renewed only when necessary.

CIRCULAR No. 13 OF 1853.

22nd March, 1853.

I have the honor to forward for your information a copy of G. O. by His Excellency the Commander-in Chief, bearing date 3rd instant, relative to the mode of procedure which should be followed by Military Officers in transferring soldiers of the native army, under sentence of imprisonment by Courts Martial to the civil power, for the purpose of undergoing their sentences, and to request that you will interdict all Officers in charge of jails in your Division from receiving such prisoners, unless accompanied by the prescribed Warrant and Descriptive Roll.

2.—The G. O. in question is also to be considered applicable to the Punjab Irregular Force and the Sikh Local Corps.

General Orders by His Excellency the Commanderr-in-Chief, Head Quarters, Umballa, 3rd March, 1853.

With reference to the second paragraph of the 84th Article of War for the native troops, the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct, that when a soldier of the native army shall be delivered over to the civil power to undergo imprisonment with hard labor, there shall be sent with him, in addition to a descriptive roll, containing a statement of any indelible mark upon his person and any other matter tending to his proper identification, a warrant of commitment made out in the following form :—

To the Magistrate or other Officer in charge of the Jail at _____

Whereas at a _____
Court Martial held at _____, on the _____
day of _____ 185 , _____, sepoy,* of the
_____ Regiment of Native Infantry,† was convicted
of _____ ‡ and whereas the said _____ Court
Martial, on the _____ day of _____ 185 ,
passed the following sentence upon the said _____, that is to say,

(Sentence to be entered in full, but without signatures.)

And whereas the said sentence has been duly confirmed§ by _____
Commanding _____, and the said _____ is
herewith transmitted to you to undergo the same,

Now these are to require and authorize you to receive the said _____
into your custody, and to inflict upon him the said sentence of imprisonment with
hard labor, for _____, reckoned from the day on
which the said sentence was passed.

Given under my hand at _____, this
day of _____ 185 .

(To be signed by the confirming officer of a regimental, detachment, or line
court martial, or by the Assistant Adjutant General of the division, or by the

NOTES.—“* Or Trooper,” “Private,” or as the case may be.

+ Or “Light Cavalry,” or “Artillery,” or as the case may be.

‡ The offence to be briefly stated here as “desertion,” “theft,” “receiving stolen
goods,” “fraud,” “disobedience of lawful command,” or as the case may be.

§ If there is any mitigation of the sentence, such mitigations must be noticed thus :—to
the extent of _____

Brigade Major of the station, or the Commanding Officer of the regiment, if the trial has been by general or district court martial.)

By order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

(Signed) H. T. TUCKER, *Lieut. Colonel,*
Adjutant General of the Army.

CIRCULAR No 15 OF 1853.

March 30th, 1853.

Extract from enclosure, Letter No. 321, from the Judicial Commissioner, to the Inspector of Prisons for the Punjab.

Para. 11.—The Commissioners will be directed to forward for your opinion all proposed additions and alterations to Jail buildings, or any other unusual proposed expenditure on account of Jails, before being submitted to me for sanction.

CIRCULAR No. 17 OF 1853.

1st April, 1853.

I have the honor to forward for your information and guidance, Extract Para. 4 of a letter No. 333, this day addressed by me to the Commissioner of the Trans-Sutlej States, relating to the custody of female prisoners, and to request that you will direct the plan I have laid down to be pursued in all the Jails of your Division.

Extract from a letter No. 336, dated 1st April 1853, from the Judicial Commissioner for the Punjab, to the Commissioner and Superintendent Trans-Sutlej States.

Para. 4th.—With regard to the Deputy Commissioner's entry of the same date, about the profligacy of the female prisoners, no male prisoners should be allowed to enter the female ward; a woman of good character should be chosen as a kind of Turnkey, and be excused from labor, on condition that she keep good order, and that the ward is swept and clean. One Burkundaz, an old man of good character, should be selected to see the food, water, &c. passed into the ward, it being received at the door by the female Superintendent or Turnkey alone.

The Native Doctor might enter the ward in the morning or afternoon, but beyond this officer, the one Burkundaz, and the Darogah, no one should be permitted, by the sentry, to pass in on any excuse or pretence whatever.

CIRCULAR No. 34 1853.

June 20th, 1853.

In continuation of my Circular, No. 15, dated 30th March last, I have the honor to forward for your information, and for the guidance of your District Officers, the annexed copy of a letter, No. 637, dated 7th instant, from the Civil

Auditor, in reply to a reference made by me, relative to the course to be observed in the submission of Jail Contingent Bills for the countersignature of the Inspector of Prisons.

2nd.—The Deputy Commissioners should be enjoined to transmit their Jail

* Note —By a subsequent Circular, (No. 90 of 1855,) it is ordered, that the Bill and Return are to reach the Inspector's Office, at Lahore, by the 10th of each month.

C. H.

Bills to the Inspector, as* soon after the close of the month as possible, and if the rules laid down for their preparation are carefully attended to, no delay of any consequence can take place in the submission of the monthly Judicial Contingent Bills for countersignature and Audit.

No. 637.

From

G. P. MONEY, ESQUIRE,

Civil Auditor N. W. P.

To

R. MONTGOMERY, ESQUIRE,

Judicial Commissioner of the Punjab, Lahore.

Agra, 7th June, 1853.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 631, of the 4th ultimo, with its annexures, and in reply to communicate the following observations :—

2nd.—Article 431, of the Civil Auditor's Manual, directs the course to be observed in the submission of Jail Contingent Bills for the countersignature of the Inspector of Prisons ; and for the Form of Bill, vide Appendix F. No. 3.

3rd.—On the return of the Jail Contingent Bill countersigned, the Deputy Commissioner has only to insert the items therefrom, under their proper heads, in the Judicial Contingent Bill, [vide Form in Appendix F. No. 2,] appending the original document as a Voucher.

4th.—The above course, you will observe, will enable the Inspector of Prisons to control and check all charges *exclusively* appertaining to Jails in the Punjab ; and with a little attention to the rules laid down under the head of "Jail Bills," [vide Articles from 425 to 435,] in the 2nd Edition of the Civil Auditor's Manual, which the District Officers should be directed strictly to observe, I apprehend no difficulty in passing the charges.

5th.—On a reference to the Form of Judicial Contingent Bill, [vide Appendix F. No. 2,] you will observe that the Commissioner's countersignature to it is not required, as the items inserted therein are borne out by their respective Vouchers. The Deputy Commissioners, however, should be warned to be careful to avoid any irregularity in exhibiting all charges under their proper heads, otherwise confusion will follow, and my office taxed with unnecessary trouble and correspondence.

6th.—With reference to the concluding part of the 2nd paragraph of your letter under reply, I beg to inform you that the return of the Jail Contingent Bill, with the countersignature of the Inspector of Prisons, to the Deputy Commissioner, cannot be avoided, as, with my present limited establishment, I could not undertake to pass two Bills monthly instead of one.

7th.—I may add that Mr. Woodcock, the late Inspector of Prisons N. W. Provinces, was very desirous of obtaining Audit of the Jail Bills *separately*, but it was found impracticable, owing to the increased labor it would have entailed on my office; it was therefore arranged that the Jail charges should form a separate Contingent Bill, and after receiving the countersignature of the Inspector of Prisons, be embodied in the Judicial Contingent Bill.

8th.—Should any further information be required, I shall be happy to furnish it when called upon. I have under preparation a complete set of Judicial and Jail Contingent Bills, with vouchers, which will follow when completed.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) G. P. MONEY,
Civil Auditor.

CIRCULAR NO. 35 OF 1853.

23rd June 1853.

The Inspector of Prisons has placed before me his memorandum regarding the various points which have come more particularly under his observation, since he has taken charge of his present office.

2nd.—The Commissioners are, I am aware, endeavouring, as far as they can, to introduce uniformity; but there are some general subjects, which I desire may particularly be attended to. *First, "Rations."*—From what I have seen, I observe that some of the Deputy Commissioners, notwithstanding repeated orders, insist on departing from the Diet Scale laid down by the late Board's Circular No. 51, dated 7th June 1852. Their doing so is in direct disobedience of orders, and is moreover highly inconvenient. Prisoners transferred from one Jail to another, finding different systems, are dissatisfied, and have in several instances been mutinous and insubordinate. You are requested to take the most serious notice of any departure from the fixed Scale.

Lastly.—The standard size and weight of fetters, prescribed by the late Board's Circular No. 1 of January, 1852, has, in some districts, been not attended to. Some of the irons lately examined, on prisoners reaching Lahore from different Districts, have been weighed, and found to be only 12 chittaks, instead of 1 seer and 8 chittaks, and are bent and broken by the prisoners with perfect ease. The standard pattern of dress, also, is often not attended to. Prisoners have been sent to Lahore with very deficient clothing, the blankets being quite worn out, the caps, coats, and "Dhotees" ragged and torn. This, however, has not been general, and from many Districts prisoners have arrived well and fully equipped.

CIRCULAR NO. 38 OF 1853.

12th July, 1853.

I learn from the Returns, and from communications from various quarters, that the number of convicts who escape from Jails, and from their guards when at work, is very large.

2. No less than 27 convicts, I hear, escaped during the first 5 months of 1853.

3. I believe that these escapes are often not reported, either to the Commissioners of Divisions, or to the Inspector of Prisons.

4. I request you will issue orders to the Deputy Commissioners of your Division, that they direct * their Jail Darogahs, on the occurrence of an escape, to transmit *immediate* information of the event to you, stating briefly how and from whence the convicts escaped, and that by the same dāk they send a copy of the Report to the Inspector of Prisons at Lahore.

* Note — By subsequent Circular No. 77, of 1856, it is ordered that the Report be submitted in English (and not vernacular) by the Deputy Commissioner, direct to the Inspector of Prisons.

5. The Deputy Commissioner will also, on the conclusion of the investigation, forward to you a brief English Report of the result of his enquiries, and you will be so good, after issuing any orders that may be necessary, as to forward the report for the perusal of the Inspector, who will be directed to return it for record in your office.

6. All guards who may be guilty of wilful neglect in allowing convicts to escape, should be severely punished, and if guilty of connivance, should be made over to the Sessions for trial.

7. The frequent escapes of convicts from a Jail, cannot fail to cause an impression that a lax system of Jail management prevails.

CIRCULAR NO. 39 OF 1853.

13th July, 1853.

I have the honor to forward for your information, and for the guidance of the District Officers subordinate to you, the accompanying copy of a letter regarding the employment of the Punjab Mounted Police in guarding prisoners:—

Copy of a Letter No. 1193, dated 8th July, 1853, from the Military Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, to the Commissioner and Superintendent, Jhelum Division.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 73 of 29th ultimo and its enclosures, and to inform you in reply, that the Chief Commissioner is of opinion, that the Mounted Police should not be employed in guarding

Military Department.

prisoners when at work on the roads, or when taken out to ease themselves. He thinks that the only occasion whereon Sowars should be employed with prisoners, is, when they may form part of an escort in the removal of Prisoners from one District to another.

2. In the event of an *emeute*, or if there should be alarm of Prisoners escaping, Sowars would of course assist in their re-capture, as would soldiers.

3. The Chief Commissioner, I am desired to add, is of opinion, that Prisoners should have necessities *within* their Jails.

CIRCULAR NO. 52 OF 1853.

12th Sept., 1853.

Under recent orders from the Government of India, prisoners are to be prohibited from working outside the Jail. I have made a reference to the Chief Commissioner on the subject, and have the honor to transmit copy of the same*

* No 111 dated 6th Aug. for your information.

4th.—Prisoners building their own Jails and work yards, will still continue to be so employed : the order will not affect them.

CIRCULAR NO. 62 OF 1853.

4th October, 1853

I have the honor to forward for your information, and for communication to your District Officers, the annexed copy of a letter No. 280, dated 29th idem, from the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, remarking on the unusual delay which occurred in the submission of the annual Jail Returns for 1851.

2. It is to be hoped that the Jail Returns for the current year 1853, will not be delayed longer than February next. I see no reason why District Officers should be unable to furnish their Returns by the end of January :—

Copy of a Letter No. 280, dated 29th September, 1853, from the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, to the Judicial Commissioner for the Punjab.

I am directed by the Chief Commissioner to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 133, dated 15th instant, with its enclosures, regarding Jail management, during the year 1851, and in reply to observe, that you should require Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners to be punctual for the future in the submission of their Jail Returns, and that you should report those Officers that neglect to furnish them in proper time.

2.—The Chief Commissioner considers the delay of 18 months noted in the 2nd para. of your Circular to be quite inexcusable, and he suggests that in future reports, the Inspector of Prisons should shew the date on which each return may have been received, and note in a separate column the names of the District Officers.

CIRCULAR No. 69 OF 1853.

7th November, 1853.

It has been brought to my notice, that para. 4 of my Circular, No. 52, dated 12th September, has been construed to mean that prisoners building their own Jails and Work-yards are not to be restricted to the precincts of the Jail only, but may be sent to any distance for the purpose of procuring materials connected with the buildings in question. I have, therefore, the honor to inform you, that such was not the intention of the para. alluded to.

2nd.—The prisoners are, on no account, to be allowed to go to a distance from the Jail, and you are requested to direct your District Officers that they are not to be permitted to go above 100 yards beyond the outer wall of their respective Jails.

3rd.—This will enable District Officers to effect a great reduction in their guards, &c. Once the Jail, and yards have been built, the Prisoners must be confined entirely to the Jail garden and yards attached.

4th.—If materials for building are required, they must be brought to the Jail by hired laborers.

CIRCULAR No. 74 OF 1853.

16th November, 1853.

I have the honor to forward for your information and guidance, the annexed copy of a letter, No. 582, dated 21st October, from the Officiating Secretary to Government, in the Military Department, intimating that the practice of obtaining bodies required by Anatomical Lecturers for dissection, by disinterring them through the agency of "Domes," has been prohibited, and directing that in future, the bodies of unclaimed and unknown persons, dying in Jails or under the charge of Government, be made over to such Medical Officers as may be selected at stations to deliver Anatomical Lectures.

Copy of a letter, No. 582, dated 21st October, 1853, from the Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, in the Military Department, to the Chief Commissioner in the Punjab.

I am directed to acquaint you that Government have lately learnt with much dissatisfaction, that the Medical Officer, who was employed during the past season in delivering a course of Anatomical Lectures to the Subordinate Medical Officers at Umballa, obtained the bodies required for dissection, by disinterring them through the agency of "Domes;" so objectionable a practice has been peremptorily forbidden.

2nd.—In order, however, to afford such facilities as may be practicable and convenient for the instruction of Subordinate Medical Officers in Anatomy, the Most Noble the Governor General in Council requests that you will be good enough to cause to be made over to such Medical Officers as may be hereafter selected to deliver Anatomical Lectures at stations within your jurisdiction, the bodies of unclaimed and unknown persons dying in Jails, or under the charge of Government, care being taken that it is done quietly, and without attracting undue attention.

3rd.—The Medical Board will be requested to instruct the lecturers to apply to the Civil Authority, when they may commence their instructions, and require subjects.

CIRCULAR No. 78 OF 1853.

1st December, 1853.

I have the honor to request that you will see that the Records appertaining to the offices of the Assistant Surgeons in charge of Jails be carefully transferred on all occasions of a change of incumbents, as I have reason to believe that from want of proper care and attention, valuable records have been lost.

2nd.—It would be well, perhaps, in communication with the Civil Assistant Surgeon, to define what records belong to the Civil Department.

3rd.—The Superintending Surgeons will doubtless issue instructions regarding their own Department.

CIRCULAR No. 79 OF 1853.

5th December 1853.

I have the honor to forward for your information, and for that of your District Officers, the annexed copy of a letter, No. 2,134, of the 15th September last, from the Officiating Under Secretary to the Government of Bengal, with enclosures, being rules for observance by Officers in charge of Jails when despatching prisoners sentenced to Transportation.

2nd.—Although these rules concern more immediately only the Deputy Commissioners of Lahore and Umballa, whence the despatch to Calcutta of convicts under sentence of transportation always takes place, yet I have thought it best to circulate them for the information of all Officers in charge of Jails.

Copy of a letter, No. 2,134, dated 15th September 1853, from the Officiating Under Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of the Punjab.

I am directed by the Most Noble the Governor of Bengal to forward to you Judicial. copy of a letter received by this Government from the Superintendent of the Allipore Jail, regarding the despatch

Convicts to that Jail under sentence of transportation, together with one hundred printed copies of a Circular, addressed this day to the Officers in charge of Jails in the Lower Provinces.

2nd.—I am desired to request that, with the permission of the Chief Commissioner, such instructions may be issued on this subject as may seem to be requisite.

Copy of a letter, No. 1,142, dated 7th September, 1853, from the Superintendent of the Allipore Jail, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Considerable inconvenience having been experienced, from several of the Magistrates, both in the Upper and Lower Provinces, having failed to give me due intimation of the despatch of Prisoners sentenced to transportation, or to forward their Warrants so as to reach me before the arrival of the Prisoners, I have the honor to suggest that orders should be issued, through the Official Gazettes, to the Magistrates in the three Divisions of this Presidency, directing them invariably to notify to the Superintendent of the Allipore Jail, the date on which they may despatch life prisoners sentenced to transportation from their respective Jails, and the probable period of their arrival at Allipore, and also, simultaneously with their departure, to forward to the Superintendent by Dâk, the original Warrants of the Convicts, and the list prescribed by the Nizamut Circular.

2nd.—With reference to other irregularities which have from time to time come under my notice, I would make the following suggestions :—

The Native Officer in charge of the escort should be furnished with a vernacular list of the Prisoners, corresponding with the English list, sent to the Superintendent, and with a Purwannah authorizing him to take charge of the Prisoners, and specifying the route he is to take, and the Jails at which he is to halt.

3rd.—The escape, or detention of any prisoner on the route, from sickness or other cause, should be noted on the back of the list by the Magistrate of the Zillah in which such escape or detention takes place, and intimation should, at the same time, be given by letter to the Magistrate of the District in which the Prisoner was convicted, and to the Superintendent of the Allipore Jail.

4th.—The Native Officer in charge of the escort should also be furnished with a memorandum specifying the strength of the guard, the date up to which they have been paid, and the amount of the advance, if any, which the Superintendent is to make them on their arrival at Allipore. Nearly every guard which arrives here, applies for an advance to enable them to return; but it is very rarely any draft is sent in anticipation of their arrival, or that they can shew any memorandum to guide me as to the amount I should allow them.

5th.—Prisoners also frequently arrive here with money and large bundles of clothes, &c. This should be prohibited, and no Prisoner should be allowed to

take any thing with him on the route beyond a lotah and an extra suit of clothes.

Copy of Circular No. 4, dated 15th September 1853, from the Officiating Under Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to all Officers in charge of Jails.

Judicial,
(Jails)

It having been brought to the notice of the Most Noble the Governor of Bengal, that the course prescribed by the Circular Orders, noted in the margin,* for

* Government Circular No. 1964, dated 27th August, 1845.

Ditto Circular No. 1240, dated 3rd June, 1846.

Nizamut Adaulat Circular No. 7, dated 3rd August, 1796.

Ditto Circular No. 25, dated 10th April 1801.

the observance of Magistrates, on the occasion of their despatching convicts under sentence of trans-

portation to the Allipore Jail, is frequently departed from, I am desirous to direct your attention to the importance of fully observing the rules above referred to.

2nd.—The particular point to which your attention is more immediately called, is the necessity of transmitting to the Superintendent of the Allipore Jail, by dak, simultaneously with the despatch of convicts, a notification of the date on which they quit the station, and the probable date of their arrival at Allipore, together with the original warrants and the prescribed lists.

3rd.—In addition to the lists in English and the vernacular, with which the escorts are furnished, under the above orders, the principal Native Officer should always receive a "purwanah", authorizing him to take charge of the prisoners, and specifying the route he is to follow, and the Jails at which he is to halt.

4th.—In cases of escape, or detention by sickness, the fact should be noticed on the back of the list by the Magistrate of the district in which such escape or detention occurs; intimation being at once forwarded by that Officer, both to the Magistrate of the district where the prisoner was convicted, and to the Superintendent of the Allipore Jail.

5th.—Together with the documents which are alluded to in the 2nd paragraph of this letter, Magistrates will be required in future to forward a memorandum in English, in reference to the pay of the guard, drawn up in the annexed form; a copy of this memorandum in the vernacular being supplied to the Officer in charge.

6th.—It having been further brought to notice, that convicts frequently arrive at Allipore with money and large bundles of clothes, His Lordship directs that care may be taken in future to avoid any such departure from the rules in force, and that no prisoner shall take with him more than one "lotah" and an extra suit of clothes.

Memorandum showing the amount of advance received by the guard on their departure from _____ on the _____
in charge of _____ Prisoners; and the amount of advance payable to them on their departure from Allipore. :—

Names of the guard in charge of prisoners.	Rate of pay per diem.	Amount received in advance.	Further advance to be paid by the Superintendent of the Allipore Jail.

CIRCULAR No. 14 OF 1854.

11th February, 1854.

I have the honor to circulate, for the information and guidance of all District Officers, printed copies of a Memo. and plan of Work-yards and Gardens by the Inspector of Prisons, for the different Jails in the Punjab.

2nd.—I request you will see that the plan is not deviated from without a special report, and till after sanction has been obtained. :—

MEMO. No. 7, ON WORK-SHOPS AND GARDENS REQUIRED FOR THE JAILS IN THE PUNJAB.

1st.—A Work-yard and Garden are to be constructed at every Jail on one uniform system, as follows :—

2nd.—In all the 2nd class Jails built on the plan furnished by Colonel Napier, the side-walls are to be extended in a straight line parallel to each other to the extent of 240 feet, and connected by a cross wall at the end, thus enclosing a space of 240 feet by 312 feet.

3rd.—The only entrance to this area is to be by a gate-way placed in the centre of the rear wall of the Jail, as marked (A) in the annexed Sketch.

4th.—The area is to be divided into four separate Yards by three walls, diverging from the gate-way. The height of the wall is to be the same as that of the present Jail wall.

5th.—On each side of these walls Work-sheds are to be erected, 131 feet in length and eight feet broad, with a sloping roof supported on pillars, the height from the ground to the eaves to be seven feet. The pillars should be two feet square, with a foundation of one foot deep.

6th.—The walls and pillars to be of “Kutchha” brick, and the whole to be built by prison labour. The tiles for roofing to be made close to the Jail by the prisoners. No grass or thatch to be used.

7th.—The earth required in the construction to be obtained by digging a ditch, partly round the area enclosed for the Work-yard, taking care that a clear space of fifteen feet be left on the outside of the wall, so that no injury can occur to its foundation.

8th.—No dividing wall or building is to touch the outer wall of either the Work-yard or Jail. A space of at least fifteen feet must be left clear on each side, and no prisoner should be allowed to work close to the walls, or to drive in pegs for hanging up rope or other articles.

9th.—The only expense that will be sanctioned in building these Work-shops and Yards, will be the wood for the roofing of the sheds, and detailed estimates of the expense according to the number of sheds required, are to be submitted through the Inspector of Prisons for the Judicial Commissioner's sanction, before any disbursement on this account is made.

10th.—It is not intended that the whole of these Work-sheds be in every case erected or recovered in at once. In preparing his estimate, the District Officer will be guided by the number of prisoners he can employ on industrial work, and the particular kind of manufactures for which there may be the greatest demand, with a reasonable expectation of producing a profit of twenty-five per cent. on the sale; but it must be clearly understood that the space enclosed must be the same at every Jail, both to ensure uniformity of appearance, and to prevent the possible necessity of enlarging the area afterwards, should the prisoners increase in number.

11th.—The prisoners in the Work-yard will be overlooked by the sentries on the corner bastions or watch towers, and an equable proportion of the contingent guard will be in the yard with them during their work. The door communicating with the Jail to be guarded by a sentry and kept locked.

12th.—The prisoners employed on menial duties of the Jail, viz., cooks, wheat-grinders, &c., will work as hitherto in the Jail compound, which should be kept free from all implements used in the manufactures.

13th.—The Blacksmiths' and Carpenters' tools should be carefully counted every evening, before the prisoners leave the Work-yard, and placed under the care of the guard.

14th.—One or two small godowns for the keeping of raw material and implements of machinery, &c., may be built, by enclosing the end of a Work-shed, nearest the entrance, and adding a door to it.

15th.—The Jail garden should be formed by enclosing a space of 100 yards in length by 100 in breadth, at the side of the Jail, either right or left as the ground best permits, but in no case is it to be constructed either in the rear or front of the Jail.

16th.—The above space is to be enclosed by a kutch wall 9 feet high. The wall of the garden is not to touch the Jail wall in any spot; a clear space of fifteen feet is to be left for the purpose of Sentries or Sowars patrolling round the Jail.

17th.—No separate entrance is to be made from the Jail compound into the garden; all the prisoners proceeding to work there, will leave the Jail by the main entrance.

18th.—The tools to be brought out of the garden every evening, carefully counted, and placed under charge of the guard.

19th.—No trees to be planted along the inner wall of the garden.

20th.—The water should be supplied from the Jail well, on which a Persian wheel should be fitted, worked by the prisoners themselves, by means of two long capstan bars. The bars to be securely fixed by iron braces, and not made to remove.

21st.—In the Kangra, Lahore, Mooltan, and Rawul Pindee Jails, which are built on the radiating principle, the Work-shops and Yards are already included in the plan, and no additional ones will be required. The same remark applies also to the Umritsur Jail, where the manufactures are carried on in separate buildings, distinct from the sleeping wards. In the Lahore District Jail, which is surrounded by a deep-moat, the Work-yard may occupy the site of the female cells, which are no longer required.

22nd.—In the Jullunder, Umballa and Ferozepoor Jails, which contain an average of more than 500 prisoners, the area enclosed for the working space should be increased by extending the Jail side-walls to 360 instead of 240 feet, and lengthening the rows of Work-sheds proportionately.

23rd.—The garden also at these three Jails should be 150 yards square, instead of 100.

C. HATHAWAY,

Inspector of Prisons, in the Punjab.

Lahore, 27th January, 1854.

CIRCULAR NO. 40 OF 1854.

29th May, 1854.

I have the honor to forward for your information, and for the guidance of all the District Officers in charge of Jails, the accompanying copy of a letter No. 316, dated the 25th instant, from the Inspector of Prisons, submitting a plan for plan general adoption as regards the adjustment and disposal of the clothing, &c., of Prisoners transferred from one Jail to another.

2nd.—I observe from the correspondence submitted by Dr. Hathaway for my perusal, that the majority of the Commissioners approve of the plan he has proposed.

3rd.—It is absolutely necessary to lay down some rule, as, for want of it, great dissatisfaction is often expressed, and I know of none more likely to answer and work easily than that now proposed.

4th.—I request then that it may be generally adopted and acted on in future, and that you will see that the rules laid down in Dr. Hathaway's letter are not contravened.

5th.—It has lately been brought to my notice, that gangs of Prisoners have been despatched from one Jail to another, in the hot weather. As suggested in Dr. Hathaway's 9th para., this should never be done between April and September; should any urgent necessity arise, my special sanction will be required:—

Copy of a Letter No. 316 of 1854, from C. HATHAWAY, Esq., Inspector of Prisons, Punjab, to R. MONTGOMERY, Esquire, Judicial Commissioner for the Punjab, dated Lahore, the 25th May, 1854.

SIR,

In reply to your letter, No. 1490, of the 23rd instant, I have the honor to submit the following proposition for general adoption, subject to your approval or amendment:—

2nd.—In the case of all Prisoners transferred from any Jail to another, good and complete clothing, fetters, &c., are to be provided, two blankets being allowed to each convict, either in the cold or rainy seasons; the former rules specially laid down on this subject, being carefully attended to.

3rd.—From each Jail, from which Prisoners are thus removed, a party is to be appointed who will receive charge of all articles sent with the Prisoners belonging to that particular Jail; he will receive a list also of all clothing, tents cooking pots, &c., required for the gang under his charge, and these articles he will be empowered to receive back on the prisoners arriving at the Jail to which they are transferred, a certificate being given to that effect by the Darogah of the receiving Jail.

4th.—In any case where the transmitting officer is willing to part with articles of prison clothing, &c. thus transferred, he is to state this at the foot of the list, naming the amount he values them at, so that it may then rest with the receiving officer, either to remit that amount, or to return the articles themselves, as he prefers.

5th.—It is to be clearly understood that the option remains, in every case, with the receiving officer.

6th.—Spare sets of clothing and fetters are to be always kept in store at the receiving Jails, ready for any gang of Prisoners who may arrive.

7th.—As carriage is in every instance supplied for the convicts and the tents, cooking vessels, and long night chains are always brought back by the guard, (who ought also to have a tent for their own use, to avoid their encroaching on the shelter provided for the Prisoners,) there can be no additional expense in returning the Prisoners' clothing, blankets, and fetters. Any such expense, however, should be defrayed by the transmitting officer, in the same way as he defrays the cost of the contingent guard and diet expenses of the Prisoners.

8th.—In the case of the Lahore and Umballa Jails, when the annual drafts of convicts are sent to Calcutta, a bill shewing the actual value of the clothing, bedding, tents, and cooking vessels, &c. supplied to the Prisoners, is to be forwarded to the Magistrate in charge of the Allipore Jail, through the Inspector of Prisons, who will countersign the bill if the charges appear correct, and request a remittance for the amount.

9th.—Care should be taken not to forward gangs of Prisoners between the months of April and September, except in cases of emergency. The exposure to the weather is unnecessarily trying, both to the Prisoners and their guards, and should in every case be avoided, if possible.

There must obviously be some difficulty in introducing any rule that is to be for general adoption, but under the present plan *all* parties are dissatisfied. The transmitting officer naturally is averse to lose the value of so many suits of good clothing; the Prisoners, therefore, in many instances are imperfectly clad and their health suffer accordingly, while the receiving officer sets no value on the clothing he thus obtains, as it does not match the peculiar colour or pattern used in his Jail, and is therefore put aside. In the Trans-Indus Stations, mats made of the date-tree leaves are frequently provided for the Prisoner's bedding; at Peshawur and Huzara goats' hair is used for this purpose, while in the majority of the Jails taut "puttee" is supplied, and so also with many slight varieties of clothing.

I have consulted the different Commissioners of divisions on this subject, and five out of the seven coincide with me in the plan I have suggested. The exceptions are those of Mooltan and the Cis-Sutlej States. In the former, Mr. Edgeworth proposes to return the clothing, *only* when it is bad or deficient, and at

the personal expense of the despatching officer. In the latter, the Session Judge states, that the District Officer of Ferozepore is in favor of my proposition, but that the others would in every instance prefer payment in cash. I forward the correspondence that has passed on this subject, in original, and shall feel obliged by its being returned after perusal.

CIRCULAR No. 47 OF 1854.

6th July, 1854.

It has been brought to my notice, that two convicts, whose term of imprisonment had expired, were sent from Loodeeanâ to Cawnpore in December last, by Captain Fraser, for the purpose of being made over to their friends, in the Lucknow Territory. This being in direct contradiction to the rules laid down by the late Board of Administration, in their Circular letter, No. 25, dated the 26th May, 1851, you are requested to warn all District Officers against infringing the provisions of that Circular.

2nd.—The case alluded to has been attended with great hardship. There was nothing to indicate from whence the Prisoners came, and who they were. The men were necessarily kept in confinement at Cawnpore for months, till references were made; first, to several districts in the Agra Presidency, and then to Umballa. The whole ended in a correspondence between the Lieutenant Governor of Agra, and the Chief Commissioner of the Punjab; and all this arose from the neglect of an officer to obey a clear and positive rule.

CIRCULAR No. 60 OF 1854.

14th August, 1854.

I learn from returns received from the Commissioners of Divisions, that no uniform system prevails as to the practice of giving admittance to the friends of Prisoners who come to visit them. In some Jails there appears to be considerable laxity, and in others, perhaps, unnecessary stringency.

2nd.—Visits to prisoners by their friends should, as a general rule, be discouraged. It is believed that the in-door system of labor greatly enhances the punishment, and excluding visitors, except in special cases, will add to the severity. Visitors should not be admitted as a matter of course.

3rd.—I hereby prescribe the following rules for the guidance of all officers in charge of Jails. A vernacular counterpart accompanies, a copy of which is to be deposited with the Jail Darogah; and a copy of this Circular should also be made over to the Civil Medical Officer:—

RULE 1.

No person is to be admitted to see a Prisoner without the express order, in writing, of the officer in charge of the Jail. The applicant must apply by *petition on plain paper*, stating generally the grounds on which an interview is desired, and the person or persons he wishes to see.

RULE 2.

If the application be complied with, an order will be written on the petition directing the Jail Darogah to grant the interview.

RULE 3.

The interview will take place outside, and within fifty yards in front of the Jail, between the hours of four and five P. M. on the day the order is received, (if it arrive in time) in presence of the Jail Darogah, or other superior officer, who may be deputed, but of not less rank than a Jemadar.

RULE 4.

Previous to the interview the visitor will be searched, and should it afterwards be discovered that the Prisoner has received any thing from his friends, the person who searched will be dismissed, in addition to any other punishment that may be deemed necessary.

RULE 5.

The interview is not to last longer than fifteen minutes, and is to be within sight and hearing of the Jail Official.

RULE 6.

When the interview has been completed, the Darogah will record briefly on the back of the petition, the hour at which it took place, before whom it took place, and by whom the visitor was searched. He will return the order the next morning with his report.

RULE 7.

The number of interviews granted, will be noted at the end of the month in the English Statement forwarded to the Inspector and Commissioner, as follows :—

“ During the month persons were admitted to interviews with their friends.”

RULE 8.

Interviews will be granted :—

In cases of serious illness.*

In cases where a party may require to communicate with a Prisoner regarding a claim pending in Court, or regarding the payment of a fine inflicted in lieu of labor or imprisonment, or in regard to preferring an appeal.

When a convict may be under sentence of death.

Prisoners before being sent into banishment.

* If deemed necessary by the Medical Officer, the interview may be inside, but as a general rule, interviews inside are liable to abuse.

Prisoners who, by good conduct, have shown themselves deserving of the indulgence.

RULE 9.

The following description of convicts are on no account to be permitted to see their friends :—

Prisoners who have contravened the Jail Rules or Regulations, are idle, inattentive, disorderly, or unruly.

RULE 10.

All persons seen lingering about the Jails, in the hope of communicating with the prisoners, are immediately to be sent away, and referred to the officer in charge of the Jail.

CIRCULAR No 62.

21st August, 1854.

I have the honor to forward copy of a letter, No. 440, dated the 15th instant, I have received from the Inspector of Prisons, in reply to a call I made on him for his opinion regarding the introduction of Lithographic Presses and education into the Jails in the Punjab.

2nd.—You will perceive that the Inspector is of opinion, that there should be, at least, one Lithographic Press in each division, and in this I concur. You may deem more than one necessary and desirable. I leave this to you, who can judge best on the subject, but I request that the matter may be taken into consideration, and that you will hereafter inform me what you have done.

3rd.—I believe a Press has long been established at Umritsur, and is in a very flourishing state. The Deputy Commissioner of that district will readily furnish you with any information you may require regarding it.

4th.—The subject of education in Jails is one I have long thought of introducing, but I have hitherto delayed doing so, from a wish not to try too much at once. The in-door system of labour has now been fully established, and I think no time should be lost in turning our attention to education, and that we should do our utmost to carry out a system which has already been introduced into the Mynpooree and Agra Jails with admirable success.

5th.—I believe in several Jails in the Punjab, education has already made some progress. I would mention particularly the Central Jail at Lahore, the Jullundhur Jail, the Jails of Umritsur, Goojerat, and, I believe, Ferozepoor. There may be many others, but as no special reports have come before me, I do not know how far education has extended.

6th.—The Inspector's letter which I now circulate, will give a general outline of what is at first required. But, I do not desire to tie you down to any one

system. I prefer leaving the details to yourself in communication with your officers, reporting finally what you have done for my information. When we have had a year or six months' experience, it may be possible to introduce a uniform system.

7th.—I would suggest your consulting Dr. Hathaway on any doubtful points. You might also apply to Dr. Walker at Agra, or to Mr. Raikes, the Commissioner of Lahore, both of whom have much knowledge of the subject, derived from actual experience.

8th.—Dr. Hathaway recommends that, as a general rule, Hindee in the Nagri character should be taught. I observe that the late Commissioner of the Trans-Sutlej States, Mr. McLeod, also recommended this. I should have thought that Oorloo in the Persian character would have been more generally useful. But here again, you will be guided by local circumstances, the object being to confine the instruction to that language which is likely to be of use to each Prisoner on his release from Jail.

9th.—I should wish that a Memo. similar to that suggested by the Inspector of Prisons in his 11th para., be entered in the monthly statements.

10th.—I request the subject of education may be taken up at once, and that you will do your utmost to carry out fully the object of this circular.

CIRCULAR NO. 68 OF 1854.

23rd September, 1854.

On the 9th March last, I forwarded to the Chief Commissioner a Minute, in which I discussed, in detail, various remarks contained in a Despatch from the Honorable the Court of Directors, on the subject of a reduction of the number of Prisoners in the Punjab Jails, and the limitation of the system of imprisonment.

2nd.—I submitted eleven propositions for the consideration of the Chief Commissioner; six of them related to alterations in the Criminal Law, and five to improvements in Prison discipline.

3rd.—The Chief Commissioner concurred generally in my views, but proposed certain modifications. He submitted the correspondence for the orders of Government.

4th.—The Governor General in Council expressed an opinion favorable to the propositions, but considered that the first eight could not be introduced till an alteration had been made in the Criminal Law. His Lordship in Council was of opinion that the 9th, 10th and 11th modified Propositions, and which related to Prison discipline, might be put in practice at once; and to these I now desire to direct your attention.

5th.—The following are the propositions alluded to :—

9th Proposition.—“ That good conduct in Jail should entitle Prisoners to a remission of a portion of their imprisonment.”

10th Proposition.—“ That in addition to the ordinary evidence of such conduct, certain obligatory tests be established, such as the acquiring a useful trade,—the learning to read and write, and some progress in rudimentary education,—and that the body of Prisoners be formed into classes and gangs, out of which the most deserving would be appointed overseers and monitors.”

11th Proposition.—“ That good behaviour registers be kept, and that wooden badges or tickets be annually given, and that one year of exemplary conduct should entitle a Prisoner to a remission of six months in the original term. That any act of signal service be rewarded by instant release, and that all releases by anticipation, be ordered by the Commissioner, on the joint signature of the Magistrate and the Inspector of Prisons.”

6th.—The following are the modifications by the Chief Commissioner :—

That for the *present*, the experiment in Propositions 9 and 10 be limited to Prisoners under sentence for petty felonies and misdemeanors, except in case of signal service rendered by a convict; and the modification of the 11th Proposition is, that the counter-signature of the Inspector of Prisons be dispensed with.

7th.—It will be seen, then, that a most important principle has been conceded by Government; one calculated to encourage and draw out every good feeling in the breasts of the unfortunate convicts. I look to you with confidence to see that this liberal measure, sanctioned by the Government, be carried out in the spirit in which it has been designed; and I feel sure of the co-operation of the District Officers, on whom, in a great measure, must rest the success or otherwise of the experiment.

8th.—I deem it unnecessary to lay down any general instructions. You will refer to me in all cases of doubt or difficulty. But I shall expect, with the Annual Jail Returns of your Division, a full statement of the prisoners released, and the cause of such release. I shall also require your opinion, and that of your Deputy Commissioners, on the benefit or otherwise of the measures, and what has been the general effect on the conduct and behaviour of the Prisoners.

9th.—In conclusion, I request that the spirit of the different propositions approved, but not passed for the reasons given, be kept in view, and, as far as possible, acted on. I desire particularly that the Executive Officers will, as a general rule, substitute fine and corporal punishment for imprisonment, in cases in which the law will allow of it; and that they will be very careful to apportion the punishment to the crime and rank of the offender, and exercise a wise discretion in the amount of punishment awarded to the petty criminal, as contrasted with that of the professional and hardened offender.

CIRCULAR No. 85 OF 1854.

30th November, 1854.

In forwarding to you the annexed copy of a letter, No. 1,398, dated 18th ultimo, from the Adjutant General of the Army, enjoining a strict observance of the rules, according to which soldiers of the Native Army under sentence of imprisonment by Courts Martial, should be admitted into Jails, I have the honor to draw your attention to my Circular, No. 13, dated 22nd March, 1853, and to request that you will again interdict all officers in charge of Jails within your jurisdiction, from receiving Prisoners of the class alluded to without the prescribed Warrant of commitment and Descriptive Roll.

Copy of a letter, No. 1,398, dated 18th November, 1854, from the Adjutant General of the Army, to the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Punjab.

It being found that the provisions of General Orders, 3rd March, 1853, are very generally neglected by Commanding Officers, I have the honor, by desire of the Commander-in-Chief, to request you will solicit the Chief Commissioner of the Punjab to cause instructions to be issued to officers in charge of Jails, not to receive into custody any man who may be sentenced to imprisonment by Court Martial, unless accompanied by the proper warrant of commitment, as prescribed by the above cited order, and a descriptive roll of the Prisoner.

Vide Order, with Judicial Commissioner's Circular, No. 13, dated 22nd March, 1858.

2nd.—A Copy of the General Order, in question, is sent herewith.

CIRCULAR No. 92 OF 1854.

27th December, 1854.

I have the honor to forward for your information and guidance, a Copy of the Correspondence noted in the margin, having reference to the revised form of monthly return, No. 19, of Prisoners, &c. distributed by the Inspector of Prisons for adoption in District Offices.

No. 552, dated 29th ultimo, from Inspector of Prisons, with enclosures.

My reply No. 3465, of this date.

Copy of a letter, No. 552, dated 29th November, 1854, from Inspector of Prisons, to the Judicial Commissioner for the Punjab.

I have the honor to forward for your perusal, the original letter marginally noted, from the Commissioner and Superintendent, Trans-Sutlej States, together with my letter in reply, No. 550, of to-day's date, and enclosures.

2nd.—The letter has not been sent to Mr. Edgeworth, as I preferred sending it to you for perusal first.

Copy of a letter, No. 2,133, dated 23rd November, 1854, from Commissioner and Superintendent, Trans-Sutlej States, to Inspector of Prisons for the Punjab.

I observe that you have lately introduced revised forms for the Jail and Hospital Return, No. 19, but two new forms varying from one another, both supplied by you, seem to be used. I beg you will supply me for record a correct copy of the form, as finally revised, and of any instructions you may have communicated regarding their preparation.

2nd.—I observe the introduction of a new element into the calculations, which, I fear, will tend to create infinite confusion. I allude to the Prisoners under trial being added to the total of sentenced Prisoners. It appears to me that the Jail returns should deal solely with those sentenced to confinement within the Jail.

3rd.—The expense of feeding "Havalât" Prisoners, is a separate item charged in the Judicial bill. In many places the "Havalât" is a totally distinct building from the Jail, and it appears to me that the mixing up of the Prisoners under trial with those sentenced, is as objectionable on paper, as it would be in fact.

4th.—It is true, that if Prisoners under trial are sick, they are sent to the Hospital, but I think that till finally sentenced, they should be considered as extraneous persons, and entered in the last column of the Hospital statement, as persons not Prisoners.

5th.—I beg that you will refer this subject to the consideration of the Judicial Commissioner.

Copy of a letter, No. 550, dated 29th November, 1854, from Inspector of Prisons for the Punjab, to Commissioner and Superintendent Trans-Sutlej States.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 2,133, of the 23rd instant.

2nd —With respect to form No. 19, "Monthly return to Inspector of Prisons," there is no essential difference between the two copies you refer to. A fresh stock is prepared every year for the twelve months' consumption, and should any point appear capable of being more intelligibly stated in the heading of the different columns, the opportunity is taken to revise them accordingly. The revision is necessary, as recent Circulars issued from the Judicial Commissioner's Office, call for additional information to be supplied in these monthly returns.

3rd.—The form enclosed is the correct one, although I do not object to receive any still remaining in store of last year's printing.

4th.—There has been no change with regard to the including of "Prisoners under trial," in the return, which has always been the rule adopted. This point

was last year referred to the Judicial Commissioner, and he coincided in my opinion, that all Prisoners who are confined within the walls of the Jail must be shown in the monthly return.

5th.—It would be manifestly irregular not to do so, for Prisoners under trial receive the Jail rations, are guarded by the Jail guard, and receive both clothing and medicine from the Jail stores. In some Jails, as at Peshawur, Bunnoo, and Kohat, the Prisoners under trial nearly equal in number those who are convicted; and as the average number of prisons under trial, confined in the Punjab Jails, amount to no less than 1034, for every day in the year, (or one-tenth of the whole) it would lead to very erroneous data, if these Prisoners were omitted to be entered in the monthly returns. The Jail accommodation is obliged to be increased solely on account of these Prisoners, and in the Jail plan it will be seen a ward is especially assigned for the men; moreover, all Prisoners committed to the Sessions are not in fact convicted, and must equally come under the same rule as those under trial.

6th.—In fact, the word "*Prisoners*" surely signifies all who are imprisoned in Jail, and is widely different from "*Convicts*," or sentenced Prisoners only.

7th.—When Prisoners under trial are confined in a separate building, have a separate guard, and do not receive their rations from the Jail, there is of course no occasion to include them in the Jail return; but I am not aware of this being the case with any Return hitherto submitted. The heading is distinctly marked "a return of all Prisoners confined in the Jail."

8th.—In compliance with the request contained in para 5 of your letter, copy of this letter will be forwarded to the Judicial Commissioner.

Copy of a letter, No 3,465, dated the 27th December, 1854, from the Judicial Commissioner, to Inspector of Prisons, for the Punjab.

Judicial, Jails. I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, with enclosures, No. 552, dated the 29th ultimo.

2nd.—The subject brought forward by Mr. Elgworth, presents some difficulties; but on the whole I think with you, that all Prisoners confined in the Jail should be entered in the returns.

Note.—There is a heading provided for this information in the "distribution of Prisoners," appended to the monthly return under trial.

3rd.—There should, however, be a foot note to columns 1 and 3, shewing how many are convicted, and how many

4th.—I understand from your letter, that all Prisoners under trial in Jail are fed with Jail rations, and are charged to the Jail. This plan should at any rate be adopted in future, if it is not general.

5th.—Those Prisoners under trial, not in the Jail, and fed and guarded separately, should not of course be included in your return.

6th.—Prisoners under trial in lock up houses, outside the Jail, but who on account of sickness are sent to the Jail Hospital, should also be included in the Jail returns.

7th.—I shall circulate this correspondence for general information and guidance.

CIRCULAR NO. 23 OF 1855.

13th March, 1855.

I have the honor to forward for your information and guidance, and for that of your District Officers, a copy of the correspondence fixing the dress of the Punjab Police, the Jail Burkundazes, and the City Chokeydars.

2nd.—I have had a pattern Policeman's dress made up for each district, complete in every respect, and you are requested to see that all the dresses are made accordingly, and that the accoutrements are made to correspond with the pattern.

3rd.—The cost of the waist-belt, shoulder-belt, and pouch will be borne by Government. The old cross-belts and pouch had better be sold, and the value deducted from the cost of the new ones.

4th.—The cost of making up the leather accoutrements at Lahore has been two Rupees, and it is not likely that they will exceed this anywhere.

5th.—The present chuprass is to be broken up, and a new one made to correspond *exactly* with the pattern. The cost of this will be borne by Government, and will be trifling, as the value of the present one will be deducted from the price.

6th.—A pattern Chuprass for the Jail Burkundazes is forwarded

Dress of Police Burkundazes.

Chupkun—Indigo blue, quilted, to reach to top of knee pan, red edging $\frac{1}{4}$ inch broad.

Turban—Red.

Waistband—Red.

Trousers—Buff, light shade, (Mooltanee Muttee.)

Waist-belt—Brown leather, 2 inches broad, with serpent clasp.

Pouch—To hold 12 rounds, and to traverse on waistbelt.

Haversack—As per pattern, to be used on service, in carrying letters, clothing, &c., &c.,

Chupras—Oblong, octagon, with the following in the Persian character :—

No. _____

Thannah _____

Zillah _____

Dress of Lance Naik.

The same as above, with 2 chevrons* on right arm.

Dress of Duffadars.

The same as above, with 3 chevrons in right arm.

Dress of Jemadar.

Chupkun and Trousers—As above.

Pugree—Red, gold fringe to end.

Shoulder belt.—Embroidered.

Arms—A sword.

It is to be understood that the uniform for the hot weather is to be the same as the above, but not wadded.

Jail Dress.

The same as the Police, with the exception of the pouch, not required, as the men do not carry a musket.

Chupras—To be oval, and to be inscribed thus :—

No. _____

Name of Jail _____

Zillah _____

and to be worn on shoulder belt.

* The apex or point of the chevrons to be worn downwards.

CIRCULAR No. 36 of 1855.

26th April, 1855.

I have the honor to forward for your information, and for communication to your District Officers, a correspondence having reference to a revision of the present Jail establishments in the Punjab, which has, in anticipation of Government sanction, received the approval of the Chief Commissioner, and to request that you will see that the scale laid down in *Table C. is carried into effect in every respect by the 15th proximo, in the Jails within your jurisdiction. All establishments in excess of the sanctioned scale should be paid up and discharged at once.

* Herewith annexed.

2nd. — The Captains of Police will be addressed by me* direct with regard to the scale of guards to be allowed in future, where * No. 1,456, of this date, copy accompanying. such guards are furnished from the Police corps; but in respect to Jails guarded by men of the line, the civil authorities should address the Commanding Officers of corps on the subject, and arrange matters in communication with them.

Copy of a letter, No. 1,456, from the Judicial Commissioner, to the Captains of Police in the Punjab.

26th April, 1855.

I have the honor to forward, for your information and guidance, the correspondence noted in the margin,* and to request that in furnishing guards for Jails from the Police corps under your orders, you will be guided by the scale now laid down for the different classes of Jails.

* Extract para. 29 and 21. of my letter, No. 98, dated 13th March, 1855, to Secretary Chief Commissioner, ditto para. 7 of his reply, No. 209, dated 7th instant.

2nd. — Should circumstances render a stronger guard necessary in your opinion, for any particular Jails, you will be good enough to submit a report to the Commissioner, and obtain the sanction of the Chief Commissioner thereto. In case of urgent necessity you will of course act as you may think best.

CIRCULAR No. 46 of 1855.

23rd May, 1855.

I have the honor to forward herewith a set of Rules, in English and vernacular, for the guidance of officers in charge of Jails in the Punjab, in conducting manufacturing operations by convict labor, and to request that you will see that they are carried into effect.

2nd. — A vernacular copy should be deposited in the record office of each Jail for reference.

SCHEDULE C.

TABULAR Statement showing the revised strength and cost of the Permanent Jail Establishments and Guards in the Punjab.

Number.	Name of Jail.	Daily average number of Prisoners.	Permanent Jail Establishment.										Permanent Hospital Establishment.						Permanent Jail Guard.												REMARKS.			
			Deputy Supdt.	Darogah.	Mohurrir.	2nd ditto.	3rd ditto.	4th ditto.	Manufactory Clerk.	English writer.	Turnkeys.	Monthly amount.	1st Native Doctor.	2nd ditto ditto.	3rd ditto ditto.	Compounder.	Dresser.	Monthly amount.	Subadar.	Jemadar.	Havildars.	Naicha.	Bugler.	Sepoys.	Monthly amount.									
			No.	Rs.	Rs.	As.	P.											Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	Rs.	As.	P.	
1	Lahore Central Prison,	1,870	150	100	25	15	15		50	70	4	26	451					75			50	30	6	84	4	48	1	7	104	728	947			
2	Mooltan,	911		60	20	15		10			3	19	124					42			50	30	3	42	3	36	1	7	48	336	501			
3	Rawul Pindie,	713		60	20	15		10			3	19	124					42			50	30	3	42	3	36	1	7	48	336	501			
4	Umritsur,	840		60		15		10			3	19	104					27			50	30	3	42	3	36	1	7	48	336	501			
5	Lahore District Jail,	619		60		15		10			3	19	104					27			50	30	3	42	3	36	1	7	48	336	501			
6	Umballa,	885		60		15		10			3	19	104					27			50	30	3	42	3	36	1	7	48	336	501			
7	Goojranwalla,	530		50		15					2	13	78					27			30		2	28	2	24	1	7	32	224	313			
8	Sealkote,	522		50		15					2	13	78					27			30		2	28	2	24	1	7	32	224	313			
9	Goordaspoor,	345		50		15					2	13	78					27			30		2	28	2	24	1	7	32	224	313			
10	Jullundhur,	310		50		15					2	13	78					27			30		2	28	2	24	1	7	32	224	313			
11	Hooshearpoor,	345		50		15					2	13	78					27			30		2	28	2	24	1	7	32	224	313			
12	Thanesur,	221		50		15					2	13	78					27			30		2	28	2	24	1	7	32	224	313			
13	Ferozepoor,	360		50		15					2	13	78					27			30		2	28	2	24	1	7	32	224	313			
14	Loodeana,	351		50		15					2	13	78					27			30		2	28	2	24	1	7	32	224	313			
15	Jhelum,	252		50		15					2	13	78					27			30		2	28	2	24	1	7	32	224	313			
16	Goojerat,	415		50		15					2	13	78					27			30		2	28	2	24	1	7	32	224	313			
17	Jhung,	416		50		15					2	13	78					27			30		2	28	2	24	1	7	32	224	313			
18	Goosaira,	329		50		15					2	13	78					27			30		2	28	2	24	1	7	32	224	313			
19	Peshawur,	562		50		15					2	13	78					27			30		2	28	2	24	1	7	32	224	313			
20	Leia,	545		50		15					2	13	78					27			30		2	28	2	24	1	7	32	224	313			
21	Khangurgh,	413		50		15					2	13	78					27			30		2	28	2	24	1	7	32	224	313			
22	Dera Ismael Khan,...	228		50		15					2	13	78					27			30		2	28	2	24	1	7	32	224	313			
23	Dera Ghazee Khan, ..	358		50		15					2	13	78					27			30		2	28	2	24	1	7	32	224	313			
24	Shahpoor,	253		50				10			2	13	73		15	7		22				1	14	1	12			24	168	194				
25	Kohat,	198		50				10			2	13	73		15	7		22				1	14	1	12			24	168	194				
26	Kangra,	171		50				10			2	13	73		15	7		22				1	14	1	12			24	168	194				
27	Bunnoo, ..	120		50				10			2	13	73		15	7		22				1	14	1	12			24	168	194				
28	Hazara,	116		50				10			2	13	73		15	7		22				1	14	1	12			24	168	194				
29	Simla,	60		30				10			2	13	53		15	7		22				1	14	1	12			24	168	194				

N. B. (1).—The rates of pay of the permanent guard here given, are those of Sepoys of Infantry Regiments. Where the guard is furnished by the Police, no increase beyond their ordinary pay is to be allowed to any rank or class.

(2).—A statement showing the actual cost or pay disbursed each month to the Jail guard is to be obtained from the Commanding Officer, and his certificate attached to the Monthly Return as a voucher.

(3).—The scale of permanent guard laid down for the Jails numbered 7 to 23 is applicable to these six also, should the military authorities consider it necessary, but this refers only in case the guard is supplied by Regiments of the line.

N. B. (1).—The rates of pay of the permanent guard here given, are those of Sepoys of Infantry Regiments. Where the guard is furnished by the Police, no increase beyond their ordinary pay is to be allowed to any rank or class.

(2).—A statement showing the actual cost or pay disbursed each month to the Jail guard is to be obtained from the Commanding Officer, and his certificate attached to the Monthly Return as a voucher.

(3).—The scale of permanent guard laid down for the Jails numbered 7 to 23 is applicable to these six also, should the military authorities consider it necessary, but this refers only in case the guard is supplied by Regiments of the line.

The following transcript of Rules, for the guidance of Officers in charge of Jails in the N. W. Provinces, in conducting manufacturing operations by convict labor, published at page 476 of the "Agra Government Gazette," dated 11th July, 1854, is hereby circulated, with a few slight modifications, for the guidance of all Officers holding charge of Jails in the Punjab.

1st.—Every officer, in charge of a 3rd class Jail, is authorized to retain the sum of Rs. 500 as a capital upon which his operations are to be conducted. In 2nd class Jails the sum allowed will be Rs. 1,000; and in the 1st class, or central Jail, 1,500. Should a larger amount be required, the special sanction of the Commissioner, through the Inspector of Prisons, must be obtained for the same. Such advance will be retained in the Magistrate's Deposit Account under the head of "Capital Fund, Jail manufactures."

2nd.—From this capital all advances for the purchase of raw materials, and other incidental expenses of manufacturing processes, will be paid, and all receipts for goods sold, will be carried to the credit of the Capital Fund.

3rd.—Under no circumstances, are advances to be given from the Insufficient Balance of the Deputy Commissioner. When advances are required to purchase raw material, they will be entered as charges on the capital previously received, or accumulated, on account of Jail manufactures, and not recovered as advances, but in the form of price of manufactured goods.

4th.—The only check on these advances for *bona fide* manufactures must be, that no advance for any manufacture, shall exceed half the net proceeds of that manufacture for the previous year; for instance, the proceeds of cloth were, during last year, Rs. 100; Rs. 50 may, therefore, be allowed as an advance, and charged as such.

5th.—The statements to be kept up are four in number, headed as follows, according to the accompanying forms:—

1.—Tabular statement of raw materials received and expended in manufactures.

2.—Balance statement of manufactured goods produced, expended, and remaining in store.

3.—Monthly cash account of manufactures carried on.

4.—Account current of the Darogah with the Treasurer.

6th.—The Jail manufacturing accounts will be prepared and submitted in the following manner:—

Monthly Accounts will be prepared in Oordoo by the Darogah, and submitted, under his signature, to the officer in charge of the Jail, as soon after the close of the month, to which they refer, as possible.

These accounts will exhibit the receipts, expenditure, and balance in hand both of stock and cash. Statement No. 4 will bear the joint signatures of Darogah and Treasurer.

On passing them, the Deputy Commissioner will issue the necessary warrants for purchase of raw materials, and payment of sums for educational purposes.

7th.—The quarterly accounts will be prepared in Oordoo by the Darogah, and translated into English by the Head Clerk of the Deputy Commissioner's office, or other Officer to whom the duty may be entrusted.

Both the Oordoo and English Statements will bear the joint signatures of the Darogah and Clerk.

They will be submitted to the officer in charge of the Jail, on or before the 15th day of the months of January, April, July and October.

In order to test the accuracy of the entries in Statements 1 and 2, stock will be taken by an officer specially nominated by the Deputy Commissioner, who will certify the result of his investigations at the foot of each statement, and under his signature.

A copy of this statement will, at once, be submitted to the Inspector of Prisons.

On the profits exhibited in the quarterly statements, the Deputy Commissioner will be authorized to disburse* 8 per cent. in payments of commission to the Jail officers, by whose exertions the manufactures have been carried on, and 2 per cent. to the Clerk, (not being a salaried servant on the Jail establishment,) by whom the English accounts are kept. There being a special Establishment for the accounts of the Central Jail, the whole 10 per cent. may be distributed to the Jail officials, who have aided in advancing the manufactures. Of this sum the Deputy Superintendent is not to receive more than 4 per cent., and the Darogah than 2 per cent.

* Of this sum, the Darogah should, in no case, get more than 4 per cent.

8th.—Clothing manufactured in the Jail, and distributed to the prisoners, will be charged to the Government at the cost of raw material only; but Deputy Commissioners are authorized to calculate the market value of the clothing supplied to the prisoners from the Jail workshops, and to charge commission at the authorized rates thereon, as if the clothing had been sold to private parties.

The distribution will be made with the concurrence of the Commissioner, and the result exhibited in the expenditure of the succeeding quarter; an abstract of which should appear in the annual Jail report of each district.

After the adjustment of the quarterly accounts, all surplus cash in hand, in excess of the authorized capital, is to be paid into the Treasury, whence a receipt will be granted, and the amount credited to Government in the Judicial Department, under the head of "Proceeds of convict labor" subordinate to "Judicial Charges General."

9th.—To support his charges in statement 1, the Darogah must file vouchers, which will be signed, and kept with the vernacular copies of the statements. Whenever this kind of expenditure exceeds that of the last month, it must be explained. In each Jail, after a few months, an average must be struck, and this will serve as a general guide.

10th.—At the foot of statement 4, should be a detail of such advances, by which the Inspector would, at once, see whether advances had been made beyond the prescribed limit. Explanation must then be given, as it may possibly arise from enlarged manufactures, for which measure special sanction should be solicited.

11th.—In regard to the distribution of percentage, these rules will have retrospective effect from the 1st January, 1855. The first distribution to be made on the 30th June next, and after that quarterly, as directed above.—(*For Forms, vide Appendix, page xviii.*)

CIRCULAR NO. 47 OF 1855.

25th May, 1855.

I have the honor to forward for your information, and for the guidance of your District Officers, a scale of contingent guards for Prisoners in Jail, drawn out by the Inspector of Prisons, and which has received the sanction of Government, and to request that you will have it introduced in the Jails of your division, in supersession of the present general scale of 1 Burkundauz to 15 Prisoners.

2nd.—The scale is a liberal one, and no excess will hereafter be allowed on any account, without special sanction previously obtained.

SCALE OF CONTINGENT GUARDS.

1st.—That every Jail, however small, should have, on its Contingent Jail Establishment, one Jemadar and one Duffadar, and that when the numerical strength of Prisoners does not exceed 200, the proportion of Burkundaues be as one to every 10 Prisoners.

This would give 1 Jemadar, 1 Duffadar, and 20 Burkundaues to guard 200 Prisoners at in-door labour.

2nd.—That every Jail, wherein the number of Prisoners is above 200 and up to 400, the contingent guard should consist of 1 Jemadar, 2 Duffadars, and one Burkundaz to every 12 Prisoners.

This will give 1 Jemadar, 2 Duffadars, and 34 Burkundazes to guard 400 Prisoners at in-door labour.

3rd.—That every Jail wherein the number of Prisoners is above 400 and up to 600, should have a contingent guard of 2 Jemadars, 4 Duffadars, and one Burkundaz to every 14 Prisoners, which will give 2 Jemadars, 4 Duffadars, and 43 Burkundazes to guard 600 Prisoners at in-door labour.

4th.—That all Jails, wherein the number of prisoners exceeds 600, be, for the future, considered 1st class Jails, (as is now the case in the Punjab,) that they be obliged to adhere to the scale for contingent guards already laid down in the North Western Provinces, viz.

1 Jemadar to 50 Burkundazes.

1 Duffadar to 25 ditto.

1 Burkundaz to every 15 Prisoners at in-door labour.

CIRCULAR NO. 78 OF 1855.

20th September, 1855.

I have the honor to circulate, for the information and guidance of the Deputy Commissioners and other Officers in charge of Jails, the annexed extract from a letter, from the Military Secretary, Chief Commissioner, No. 2,740, dated 12th September, 1855.

2nd.—I take this opportunity of stating generally, that from dusk in the evening till gunfire in the morning there should be a patrol from the contingent guard inside the Jail. The patrol should consist of 4 men, to be relieved every 2, or at the most 3, hours. One man should be allotted to each wall, and should move along it without intermission. A club is the only weapon they should carry.

3rd.—The sentries of the Military Police should be placed outside the Jail walls, on the ground, and not on the top of the Barracks or other lofty buildings, as is often done. Experience has shewn that on a dark night they can see nothing a few paces from them, much less the Jail wall. With a patrol inside, as I have described, and sentries outside the wall, it is impossible for a Prisoner to escape without being observed.

EXTRACT from a letter, No. 2,740, dated 12th September, 1855, from the Military Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, to the Judicial Commissioner for the Punjab.

Para. 2.—The Chief Commissioner desires me to say, that there should be a positive order in the Goojrat and all Jails, that the Burkundaze or contingent guard are not to be considered relieved from the duty of guarding the Prisoners, until the sentries are posted. Such seems not to be a rule.

CIRCULAR No. 80 OF 1855.

1st October, 1855.

There are, I believe, no Jails in the Punjab in which there are not solitary cells. In all the 3rd class Jails 20 such cells have been built. They are airy and roomy, and have separate yards attached to them. In the Rawul Pindee and Umritsur Jails, the cells are defective, inasmuch as there are no yards. Yards will be added to them as soon as possible.

2nd.—I find that the cells are generally empty, and that they are chiefly used for refractory Prisoners, for whom one or two only are needed, or for putting stores in. No rule has ever been laid down as to how the cells should be used. It is impossible to carry out any complete system of solitary confinement for all Prisoners, where there are only about 500 cells to nearly 12,000 Prisoners. Still something should be done, and I desire to lay down the class of Prisoners for which, I think, they should be used.

3rd.—I gather from statements that have been furnished to me that, at the close of the year 1854, there were 756 Prisoners in Jail who had been re-committed. I think that the cells should be used for this class of persons, and that on a Prisoner's being re-committed and sent to Jail, he be imprisoned for the first week in a solitary cell, and further for 15 days, after the expiration of each succeeding 3 months; so arranging it, that the last 15 days of the term should always be passed in solitary confinement. It is hoped that, by this plan, the severity of prison discipline may be increased, and re-convictions be less frequent. The persons so imprisoned should, if sentenced to hard labor, have work supplied them in their cells, and they should be visited by the Jailor and Medical Officer once a day.

4th.—I think also that a re-convicted Prisoner should have no portion of his sentence remitted for good conduct, but a portion of his solitary imprisonment may be remitted.

5th.—The final order in the case must specify what portion of the punishment of a re-convicted Prisoner's sentence is to be solitary, which, in no case, is to exceed the above limit.

6th.—There should be a ticket outside each cell with the name and number of the Prisoner; his crime and sentence.

7th.—It will be necessary for the Jail Darogahs to open two new registers of admission into, and release from, solitary cells, as noted below.—(*Vide Appendix Form No. 14.*)

8th.—The plan now suggested is only an experiment to be tried in the district Jails. I request you will bring to my notice any difficulties which you may ascertain in carrying it out, also that you will suggest improvements.

9th.—I request further, that in the monthly return submitted to the Inspector of Prisons by the District Officers, the number of men in solitary confinement may invariably be noticed. The Inspector will have instructions to compile a general one for submission to me.

10th.—You are further requested to see that this order is acted on at once. The monthly statements for November should show that it is in full operation.

11th.—You will yourself issue such further subsidiary orders as may appear to you necessary.

CIRCULAR NO. 93 OF 1855.

29th October, 1855.

I have the honor to forward, for the information and guidance of all officers in charge of Jails, extract Para. 6 of a letter to my address from the Secretary Chief Commissioner, No. 1,336, dated 4th instant. You are requested to see that the book therein alluded to be prepared, and you will report the same for my information, by the 1st December next.

Extract from a letter from the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, No. 1,336, dated 4th October, 1855.

Para. 6.—Further, in reference to the subject of manufactures, the Chief Commissioner begs to suggest that a separate book be prepared, in which may be entered a description of all implements and machinery which may have been procured for the use of the Jail, such as printing presses, rope-making machines, and the like, or such instruments as those which Major Abbott has been commissioned to purchase in England. The dates on which they were ordered, that on which they may be received, and the exact sum incurred on their account, whether cost price or expence of transit, &c., should be specified. These books the Chief Commissioner will make a point of examining on his visiting a Jail.

CIRCULAR NO. 94 OF 1855.

29th October, 1855.

EXTRACT.

Para. 1.—The repair of the public buildings in the Punjab has not hitherto been conducted on any fixed plan. The local civil authorities have been in the habit sometimes of effecting the repairs themselves, and sometimes they have applied to the Executive Engineers.

Para 5.—Jails (1st, 2nd and 3rd class) will be repaired by the District Officers. All ordinary repairs will be made by the Prisoners, and a small gang should

be specially set apart for the purpose, composed, if possible, of men acquainted with building and plastering. The gang should be superintended by Burkundazes selected for their knowledge of the work, and they should not be changed. They must be held responsible that every portion of the buildings is in an effective state. Ordinarily, for 3rd class Jails, a small party of from 10 to 15 Prisoners will suffice, which can be increased when requisite. There must be one Burkundaz to every 5 Prisoners so employed.

Para. 6.—Extraordinary repairs involving an expenditure greater than usual, or any alteration in the plan of the building, must not be undertaken till the District Officer shall have obtained previous sanction from superior authority, and in no case will it be accorded till plans and estimates have been furnished. If possible, the opinion of an Engineer, or some other person professionally competent, should accompany the proposal.

Para. 7.—A separate book is to be kept up in the Jail, wherein all particulars relating to extraordinary repairs are to be entered; such as a brief description of the work, the date of execution, the number of prisoners employed, the cost of materials, and the like.

Para. 8.—You are requested to see that the above rules are strictly observed, and that they are not departed from.

No. 3,905 of 1855.

To

THE OFFICIATING INSPECTOR OF PRISONS,

3rd November, 1855.

SIR,

I have the honor to forward for your information, a copy of the Chief Commissioner's remarks* on the annual report on Jail management in the Punjab, for the year 1854.

* No. 526, dated 4th September 1855.

2nd.—The Chief Commissioner has remarked upon several important points; which it is necessary I should notice particularly in detail, and I now proceed to do so.

3rd.—The disparities which he has commented on in para. 2 of his Secretary's letter, with regard to the irregularity of expenditure in different Jails, is without doubt a remarkable fact. There does exist a very great disparity, and we should have some means of checking the expenditure each month, and correcting it when we find it excessive. At present there appears to exist no check, and at the end of the year, we find great inequalities, and it is then too late to rectify them.

4th.—I consider then, that you should have prepared monthly, in your office, a return precisely similar to Table No. II for each Jail. The return would be

for the month instead of the year, and great irregularities would at once be detected. You should then make immediate enquiries, and either have the irregularity amended, or for any special reason sanction it. But no officer should be allowed to depart from the established rules laid down, or have it in his power to do so, without the sanction of superior authority.

6th.—After you have prepared the return and issued your orders, I should wish to be favored with a perusal of it, each month. It will be returned immediately after perusal.

7th.—It is your duty to see that the scale of permanent guards, laid down by my Circular, No. 36, dated 26th April last, is not exceeded, and immediately to report if it be. You should satisfy yourself monthly on this point.

8th.—I think Deputy Commissioners should not be allowed to keep the money in lieu of prison labor longer than 2 years. All deposits above that period must be credited to Government.

9th.—The subject of education has been much neglected. You will call on all Deputy Commissioners to see that the spirit of the rules laid down be enforced, and you will state in your report what officers have done so, and who have not.

Extract from letter No. 526, from R. Temple, Esq., Secretary to Chief Commissioner, to R. Montgomery, Esq., Judicial Commissioner of the Punjab.

Dated Lahore, 4th September, 1855.

Para. 7.—The non-introduction of any thing like a system of solitary confinement is a source of regret to the Chief Commissioner. He concurs with the Officiating Inspector in thinking that any hope of introducing what is termed the "separate system," is chimerical; all that can be done is to incarcerate the Prisoners by turns in the solitary cells which are provided in the Jails. But the Chief Commissioner fears that even this much remains unattempted in most of our prisons. The third class Jails have at least twenty cells each. But, instead of turning these to their proper uses, the Deputy Commissioners, for the most part, convert them into godowns and store-houses, or casually confine Prisoners in them, on a "system" any thing but "solitary." The Chief Commissioner begs that you will prescribe some system in this respect, and give the District Officers to understand that your system is not to be optional, nor open to exception, but *uniformly obligatory*.

8.—It is further evident, that the directions which you very properly promulgated last year regarding the education of prisoners, have not been attended to by the majority of District Officers. In this respect also, it will be requisite, that you enforce

the carrying out of your instructions. It is to be feared that in those Jails where rudimentary instruction is afforded, the Prisoners are allowed to sit idly over their books or papers, without any real mental effort. Let the Goojerat Jail be taken as an instance. There, almost every Prisoner must have received some kind of instruction, more or less, yet at the end of the year, 17 Prisoners only can read and write, and none can read only. Hence, the Chief Commissioner infers, that the instruction afforded can have been little, if at all, more than nominal. On the other hand, in the Lahore District Jail, this instruction was commenced late in the autumn of 1854, yet by the close of the year, 57 could read and write, and 8 could read. Here the education was less nominal, and to a certain degree, at least, actual.

CIRCULAR NO. 40 OF 1856.

27th June, 1856.

I have the honor to forward an Extract from a return, sent to me, by the Inspector of Prisons, shewing the average number of Prisoners per mensem confined in the Solitary Cells of the Jails of your Division, for the first four months of this year.

2nd.—You will perceive how very imperfectly the orders contained in my Circular No. 80, dated 1st October 1855, have been carried out. I request you will see that my orders are enforced, and each month satisfy yourself that they are.

CIRCULAR NO. 52 OF 1856.

11th August, 1856.

A diversity of practice having been found to prevail in regard to applications for remissions of sentence, and release of Prisoners, for good conduct or bodily infirmity, I herewith forward for information and guidance the form of a Statement, which I request you will direct your District Officers to adopt, when submitting for sanction recommendations of the nature adverted to.—(*For form vide Appendix No. 30.*)

CIRCULAR NO. 53 OF 1856.

28th August, 1856.

EXTRACT.

2nd.—I am of opinion that after cells have been allotted to re-convicted Prisoners and to refractory Prisoners, any that are over should be set apart for Prisoners convicted of crimes which most prevail in the District in which the Jail is, and which it is desirable to deal stringently with. For instance, in cattle-stealing Districts, cattle stealers should be subject, so far as the cells will admit of it, to the

same kind of solitary confinement as re-convicted offenders, and you will be pleased to issue such subsidiary orders as may seem to you requisite to give effect to the above opinion.

CIRCULAR NO. 55 OF 1856.

29th August, 1856.

In compliance with the Chief Commissioner's request, you are directed to instruct the Deputy Commissioners subordinate to you, to furnish written orders to the Native Officers in Command of the Jail and Hawalat Guards. These instructions should clearly show what the duty of the different Sentries at each Station is, and for what they are responsible. The orders should, however, in the first instance, be submitted by the District Officers for the consideration of their Commissioners, and when approved of by the latter, will become the standing orders of the different Jails. This will tend to prevent confusion, and insure the orders issued in the different districts of each Division, assimilating as much as local circumstances will permit.

2nd.—A copy in English* and Vernacular is to be suspended in the Guard-Room, and carefully read over and explained by the

* For the perusal of the European Officer in Command of the Regiment, when he visits the Jail.

Darogah (or Officer acting for him) to the Native Officer in Command of the Guard, on the day he assumes charge of the Jail.

3rd.—It will be the duty of the Native Officer in Command to instruct his Non-Commissioned Officers accordingly, and the Non-Commissioned Officers will explain to each Sentry at the time of posting him, what his duty is.

CIRCULAR NO. 77 OF 1856.

10th October, 1856.

I have the honor to request that you will issue orders to your Deputy Commissioners to forward direct to the Inspector of Prisons a copy of the letter, reporting to you the escape of a Prisoner.

CIRCULAR NO. 87 OF 1856.

14th November, 1856.

I have the honor to forward, for your information and guidance, a copy of the correspondence noted in the margin,* having reference to a supply of blankets for Hawalats, and to request that you will issue instructions to your District Officers in conformity thereto.

* No. 213, of 3rd instant, from Commr. Trans-Sutlej States.

My reply No. 3548, dated this day, with enclosure from Inspector of Prisons.

Copy of a letter No. 3548, dated 14th November 1856, from R. MONTGOMERY ESQUIRE, Judicial Commissioner for the Punjab, to MAJOR E. LAKE, Commissioner and Superintendent Trans Sutlej States.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 213 of the 3rd instant, with enclosure from Colonel Abbott, Deputy Commissioner of Hoshiarpore, proposing that each Hawalat be supplied with a certain number of blankets.

2nd.—I quite concur with you in thinking that blankets should be supplied, and I believe that the seeds of disease are often sown in the Hawalats, from the men under trial having insufficient clothing in the cold weather.

3rd.—I annex the copy of a letter No. 346, dated 12 h idem, from the Inspector of Prisons, to whom I sent your letter for perusal; I think his suggestions very proper, and I shall be obliged by your directing that precautions be adopted to prevent the blankets being exchanged or lost.

CIRCULAR NO. 90 OF 1856.

20th November, 1856.

I have the honor to circulate, for the perusal of the District Officers of your Division, Extract from a letter received by me from the Inspector of Prisons, dated the 14th instant.

2nd.—The letter touches on several subjects of general importance, which I shall briefly allude to.

3rd.—In order to prevent the errors noted therein, and with a view to introduce uniformity, I shall request the Inspector of Prisons to order a number of Forms* sufficient for all the Jails in the Punjab; and I request you will direct your District Officers to indent on the Inspector for the prescribed blank Forms; and after the month of December, no other Forms are to be used, but those received from him.

4th.—I had hoped that the instructions formerly issued, would have ensured punctuality in the transmission of the Monthly Statements. They certainly ought to reach Lahore by the 10th of each month, and you will be so good as to direct the District Officers to ensure their arrival at Lahore by that date.

5th.—Some of the Officers in charge of Jails, have informed me that they have been put to inconvenience by their Bills being detained by the Inspector till such time as items, which he may question, and regarding which he may require further information, are explained. I shall direct the Inspector not to delay

* Of Monthly Jail Return and Jail Contingent Bill, with Price Current and Vouchers annexed.

the counter-signature of the Bills, but to pass them at once, suspending any items which he may deem objectionable, to be disposed of afterwards.

6th.—There must on no account be any change in the prescribed dietary without sanction being formally accorded. In the case of any sudden and unlooked-for sickness, the Civil Surgeon can, as a temporary measure, (to be at once reported to the Commissioner and Inspector) sanction any change. But this is different from what, I regret to say, I have lately observed in a Jail, where the prescribed dietary was set aside by the Deputy Commissioner, because he did not consider the allowance to be sufficient.

7th.—As regards Contingent Charges, sanction cannot always be obtained beforehand, though it often can be, and whenever it is practicable, sanction for any unusual charge should first be obtained.

8th.—I concur with the Inspector in thinking, that the suggestions he may enter in the Visitor's Book, should either be carried out, or, within a month, reasons given for non-compliance. The same Rule should apply to suggestions made by the Chief Commissioner, the Judicial Commissioner, or Commissioner of a Division, on their entering suggestions in the Visitor's Book. You will be so good as to see that this is strictly attended to.

9th.—I am not aware of any objection to the distinguishing marks proposed by the Inspector, and I request that his suggestions be carried out.

10th.—The defect, complained of by the Inspector, may occur from the men in charge of the Gardens not being sufficiently experienced to suit the supply to the demand, and having a sufficiency of vegetables at all times and seasons ready. Experience will correct this ; but where vegetables have to be purchased, it reflects against the general management.

11th.—The revised Return proposed by the Inspector, appears to me very complete and simple, while very full ; and contains headings for all the information prescribed to be furnished monthly. The Inspector will be directed to supply the District Officers with Statements in the Form submitted,—and hereto appended.

Extract paras. 1 to 14, 17, 18, 19, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29 and 30, from a Letter, No. 348, dated 14th November, 1855, from the Inspector of Prisons, to the address of the Judicial Commissioner for the Punjab.

1st.—In accordance with the original instructions received from you, I have the honor to bring to your notice the following points connected with the duties of my office, on which great irregularity at present exists, and for the rectification of which, I solicit your authority and assistance.

2nd.—First,—the blunders and “Errata” that exist in the English Forms of Jail Return and Contingent Bills, (with Price Current and Vouchers annexed) owing to their being imperfectly lithographed at the local presses, without being subjected to my supervision.

3rd.—In the North West Provinces, Mr. Woodcock found it totally impossible to secure correctness of information furnished by these Monthly Forms, until he obtained the order of the Lieut. Governor, requiring all District Officers in charge of Jails to indent for the blank Forms through the Office of the Inspector of Prisons. I solicit a similar order to ensure equal correctness in preparing the Jail Statistics of the Punjab.

4th.—The English Jail Forms submitted to my office are but two, viz. the Monthly Return and Contingent Bill, with Price Current and Vouchers attached. The expense is only a few Rupees yearly, and perfect correctness and uniformity will be thereby gained, I being responsible for the correctness of each edition when issued from the press.

5th.—In proof of the correctness of my assertion, that expense will be saved by this rule being made absolute, I annex a Price Current, lithographed during my absence in England, in which the strange error appears of “1st quality of Wheat” being ordered for adoption in every Jail, which is diametrically opposite to what is laid down in the Circulars, both of the Board of Administration and Judicial Commissioner, on the subject.

In several other instances, two chittacks of vegetables have been erroneously printed as part of the dietary, instead of four; and the deficiency not made good the Prisoners.

6th.—I have experienced so much trouble in rectifying these errors, and deciphering the unintelligible lithographed bills and returns lately submitted from three or four districts, that I would gladly pay the expense of supplying the forms, printed in Roman type, (as have always been in use since 1853,) rather than be subjected to the constant trouble of returning them for explanation and correction.

7th.—The next point requiring comment, is the great and unnecessary delay that exists in submitting these Monthly Returns from many of the districts, some of them being nearly two months overdue. I have not as yet* received the returns from Simla, Googaira, and Dera Ismail Khan for September last, whilst those of Shahrpore and Goojrat, for the same month, only reached me a few days ago. The

Googaira, Simla, Goojrat, Loodiana, Thanesur, Ferozepore, Peshawur, Hazara, Dera Ismail Khan, Bunnoo, Sealkote, and Lahore District.

Districts marginally noted are those in which the greatest delay occurs, almost systematically.

8th.—I had the honor to address you especially on this point three years ago, and you were pleased to issue a Circular on the subject. Practically, I find that at present the matter is just as it was before, and I would beg the favor of a certain date being fixed for the submission of the Jail Bills and Returns, even if the day was prolonged to the 7th or 10th of the new month.

9th.—From one or two districts being always in arrears, my monthly and quarterly abstracts cannot be prepared, and when called upon to supply your office with information, I am frequently unable to do so, except for a period long antecedent to what is required.

10th.—From having myself always submitted the bills of the Lahore Central Jail on the 1st or 2nd of every month, I am enabled to state *confidently* that, if any ordinary system and care be observed in keeping the accounts daily written up, there is not the least difficulty in preparing and despatching these *two* returns within the first week of the new month.

Goojranwalla.
Goordaspore.
Lala.
Mooltan.
Kangra.

11th.—It is so done by the officers in charge of the Jails marginally noted, to whose promptness in despatching the returns, I have the pleasure to bear this testimony.

12th.—The next points on which reiteration of authority is required, are that previous sanction should be obtained for any departure from the dietary, or for incurring any extra contingent expence, *before* the expenditure is actually incurred, as laid down by the Civil Auditor*; and secondly, that where the Inspector of Prisons has brought any irregularity or required reform officially to the notice of the officer in charge of a Jail, by an entry in the prison minute book, the subject ought not to be allowed to drop, or lie unheeded until his next visit, a twelvemonth afterwards; but it should be notified by letter, *within a month* after the Inspector's visit, that the suggestions, or notice of any infringement of standing orders, *have been (not will be)* carried out; or the reasons given for non-compliance.

13th.—These instructions you were pleased yourself to promulgate some time back, and they are identical with what the Government of India have lately issued as a rule to be adopted in the case of Dispensaries, by letter from Secretary to Govern-

* Extract from letter, dated 21st Nov., 1855, para: 4—"The Medical Board, to whom a copy of these instructions will be forwarded, will be requested to instruct the Medical Officers in charge of Hospitals and Dispensaries, that as a general rule, they will consider themselves bound to act upon the Inspector's suggestions, and that they must invariably refer for the orders of the superior medical authorities, and eventually, if necessary, of the Government, any instances in which they may consider it really inexpedient to comply with a suggestion made to them, with a full statement of their grounds for differing from the Inspector's opinion."

Ordered to be the rule in the Punjab, vide letter, Secretary Chief Commissioner, (2,132,) dated Octr. 9th, 1856.

ment of Bengal, to the Officiating Inspector of Jails, Lower Provinces, No. 1,406, dated 21st Nov., 1855,^W extract from which is annexed.

14th.—In my late tour of inspection, I found, in several instances, that defects in the internal economy of the Jail, which had been noted, in writing, in the visitors' book by my predecessor, a *twelvemonth previous, still existed*, and yet that no report had been made, showing that the defects pointed out were not fully acknowledged by the officer in charge of the Jail.

17th.—Since 1851, it has been the custom for all Prisoners sentenced to labor, (but without fetters) to wear a ring on *each* ankle, and in cases of simple misdemeanour when "sentenced to imprisonment without either labor or fetters," the Prisoner wears a ring on *one* ankle only. By this distinguishing mark, the Magistrate on visiting the Jail can, at once, detect whether any Prisoner is avoiding work, (by saying that he is "*both without labor and without fetters*") and if a Prisoner tried to leave the Jail in plain clothes, he is at once recognized by the guard at the gate. Only a few months ago, a Prisoner, who had escaped from Jail, was recognized by this means alone, by two of the Dispensary subordinates, and brought in from a distance of three miles from the Jail. He was dressed in plain clothes, but could not divest himself of the ankle ring. The escape of any Prisoner from Jail, is equally censurable, whether he be sentenced to fetters or not.

18th.—Since my visit to the Umritsur Jail, I have consulted Major Luke, Major Abbott, Captain Farrington, and other District Officers, as to there being any illegality in placing an ankle-ring on a prisoner not sentenced to *fetters*, and the opinions I have received are unanimous, both as to the advantage of the custom which has been in force in the Punjab for several years, and also as to its coming strictly within the law, which, in cases of misdemeanour, couples the word "*fetters*" with that of "*restriction*." The ankle-ring cannot be considered as any restriction, but is a *mark* of the wearer being a Prisoner, and which he receives on entering Jail, just as he does his convict dress. The *one*, however, he can throw off and get rid of instantly, *the other* he cannot.

19th.—One of the primary objects in appointing an Inspector of Prisons, was that of specially preventing such irregularities, which occurred when every officer in charge of a Jail adopted what he thought right.

24th.—I am sorry to state, that while in some of the Jails the gardens are in good order, yet in others there is a seeming disposition to purchase vegetables from the bazar, so that the labor of the Prisoners may be entirely devoted to manufactures. If this is one of the results of the 10 per cent. premium offered to the Jail establishment, it would lead to the necessity of re-considering the question of this gratuity.

25th.—The cost of the vegetables purchased for the Lahore Central Jail, and eight other Prisons, as named in the margin, during the last month, instead of being grown in the Jail garden, amounts to nearly *two hundred Rupees*, while in every district, the red pepper or "*Chillies*," required for daily consumption and easily cultivated, are, I find, always purchased, causing a great loss to Government every year.

Lahore Central Jail.
Goordaspoor.
Rawul Piudes.
Jhelum.
Leia.
Khangurh.
Dera Ghazee Khan.
Bunoo.
Jhang.

26th.—I regret to see that, on the plea of carrying out orders for manufactures required for private parties, the more legitimate occupation of the prisoners in *first* supplying their own wants, is being gradually lost sight of.

28th.—It seems to be necessary, again and again, as new officers arrive in the Punjab and take charge of districts, to recapitulate former orders that have been laid down on subjects connected with Jail management. Even orders passed within the last twelve months, as to the necessity of recording the number of Prisoners in solitary confinement, the monthly expense of the three fixed establishments, and the state of instruction and proficiency, are constantly omitted from many of the returns, not once only, but month after month, as if the Circular, having been once read, is put by and forgotten.

29th.—I have inserted a tabular statement of these points of information required monthly, together with the date of *each* order, and have had them printed as guiding memoranda at the head of the fly sheet in the Monthly Return, which I submit for your inspection. The form of the return itself is not in any way altered or changed.

30th.—The Commissioners of this and other divisions have very willingly circulated them among the District Officers, as a remedy to the evil complained of, and doing away with the other alternative, *viz.* that of constantly returning these documents for information omitted to be supplied.

CIRCULAR No. 95 OF 1856.

4th December, 1856.

I have the honor to request you will ascertain and inform me, whether the rules, prescribed by my Circular, No. 60, dated 14th August, 1851, regarding visits to Prisoners by their friends, are carried out in the Jails in your Division: and if not, that you will take care that they are strictly attended to in future.

2nd.—You will observe that, by Section 7 of the Circular, the number of interviews granted during the month are to be noted in the English statement forwarded monthly by the Deputy Commissioner regarding the Jail. This must never be omitted.

CIRCULAR No. 102 OF 1856.

20th December, 1856.

I have the honor to forward two pattern Books, prepared for me by the Inspector of Prisons, which are to be used in the Jails of your Division, from the 1st January, 1857.

2nd.—In the one marked "Visitor's Book," is to be entered the name of every one visiting the Jail. The Book being presented for that purpose by the

Daregal, or other party stationed at the gate, who will explain on giving it, that it is merely for recording the date of visit and name.

3rd.—The other Book marked "Minute Book," is only for recording the remarks of the different authorities of the Punjab Government, and should be always given to the Commissioner, Inspector of Prisons, Medical Officer, and other Officials connected with the Judicial Department, when they visit the Prison.

4th.—This Book is ruled in three columns, the first being for the date, month, and year; the second for remarks by visiting officials; the third is to show what order has been given by the Deputy Commissioner, or other person in charge of the Jail, in reference to the suggestions or minute made in the middle column. It should also shew on what date the order has been carried out, or put in force, as shewn, in pencil, in the first leaf of the accompanying Book :—

1857. January 1st.	Minute by visiting Officer.	Order of Deputy Com- missioner or Officer in charge of Jail.
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5th.—By this means, every Visiting Officer, on looking down the 3rd column, will be able to tell, at a glance, what improvements or changes have been effected since his last visit, and a sort of register of the internal economy and management of the Jail will be thus easily kept up. It will also be useful to an Officer, assuming charge of a Jail, to know exactly, and at once, what orders have been passed by his predecessor.

6th.—It is most important that the Medical Officer should enter the dates of his visit in the Visitor's Book, and his remarks on the Prisoners' clothing, cleanliness of wards, &c. &c. in the Minute Book.

—

CIRCULAR No. 2 OF 1857.

13th January, 1857.

The Inspector of Prisons is required to furnish monthly to this office, the two Returns* marginally noted, the dates fixed for their submission being the 20th of the month following that to which they appertain. But he declares his inability to do so punctually, in consequence of the late submission by some District Officers of the prescribed Jail

Returns. I have therefore directed him to close his statements for transmission to this office on the evening of the 20th of each succeeding month, without waiting for the Returns in arrears, which will then have to be embodied in a supplement-

* Of Prisoners undergoing solitary confinement, and of average number of Prisoners to each Burkundaz of the contingent guard.

tary statement, and forwarded to me with an indication of the dates on which each was received. I request you will communicate this to your Deputy Commissioners, and exhort them to be punctual in making their returns by the date fixed in the 4th para. of my Circular No. 90, dated 20th November, 1856.

CIRCULAR No. 4 OF 1857.

14th January, 1857.

I forwarded with Circular No. 15, dated 30th March, 1853, a copy of my instructions addressed to the Inspector of Prisons, No 321.

2nd.—Para. 11 of those instructions is noted in the margin, and I request that

“ The Commissioner will be directed to forward for your opinion, all proposed additions and alterations to Jail buildings, or any other unusual proposed expenditure on account of Jails, before being submitted to me for sanction.”

they may invariably be attended to, and that the opinion of the Inspector be always taken before submitting to me propositions for sanctioning additional expenditure.

CIRCULAR No. 21 OF 1857.

16th March, 1857.

I have the honor to forward for your information and guidance, and that of your District Officers, a copy of the Correspondence noted in the margin,* relative to the endorsement of Warrants, and to request that the rules and forms therein prescribed may be strictly adhered to in future in your Division.

* Extract paras. 1 & 2 of letter, No. 45, dated 4th instant, from Commissioner Mooltan, with rules and forms.

EXTRACT paras. 1, and 2 of a letter, No. 45, dated 4th March, 1857, from Commissioner and Superintendent Mooltan Division, to the Judicial Commissioner, Punjab.

PARA. 1st. Much irregularity and want of care exist in the endorsement and custody of Warrants. The endorsements are written in all forms, and in all parts of the Warrant, without system or order, sometimes in English only, and sometimes in Oordoo :—besides the proper endorsements, the Warrants are often scribbled over with writings and orders, having no concern with the sentence. The Warrants are carelessly kept, and are returned soiled and torn.

2nd. I have the honor to transmit a set of rules for the endorsement of Warrants, and a statement of forms of endorsements, and to solicit your sanction for their adoption in this Division.

RULES FOR THE ENDORSEMENT OF WARRANTS.

1st. The first page of a Warrant is that in English.

2nd. All endorsements are to be written on the 3rd and 4th pages, commencing with the top of the 3rd page, in two columns, the English on the right, and the Oordoo on the left.

3rd. The endorsements are to be entered in the annexed form, and in the order of date.

4th. With the exception of these endorsements and the signatures of the different Officers, no other writings are to be made on the Warrants.

5th. The final endorsement of the death or release of the Prisoner is to be attested with the Official Seal of the Officer in whose custody the prisoner was at the time of death or release. The seal to be on the left column, opposite the signature of the Officer.

6th. When a Prisoner dies, or is released in a Jail, which is not that of the district in which he was sentenced, the Officer of that Jail, after endorsing the Warrant, will forward it to the Officer of the District in which the Prisoner was sentenced, and he, after endorsing it in the form A., will forward it to the Commissioner, who, if the Prisoner was sentenced by the Judicial Commissioner, will, in like manner, endorse and forward it to that Officer.

7th. When kept in the Office, Warrants should be folded double only, and when forwarded in a cover, they should be folded in the same manner as a service letter.

8th. A copy of each Warrant should be made in the District Office immediately on its receipt, and filed with the original proceedings. Transcripts of the endorsements are to be duly entered on this copy.

FORMS OF ENDORSEMENTS OF WARRANTS BY COMMISSIONER.

No. _____ of the calendar for _____
To _____

THE DEPUTY COMMISSIONER

Zillah _____

You are desired to give effect to the sentence contained in this Warrant, and return the same when fully executed, attested with your Official Seal and Signature.

Commr. and Supdt.

Commr. and Supd's. Office, }
185 . }

ON SENTENCE.

Sentence explained to the Prisoner _____ this _____
day of _____ 185 _____ in my presence.

ON EXECUTION.

I hereby certify that the sentence of the death passed on _____ son of _____ has been duly executed, and the said _____ son of _____ was accordingly hanged by the neck till he was dead, at the town of _____ on _____ the _____ day of _____ 185 ; that the body remained suspended for a full hour, and was not taken down until life was ascertained, by a Medical Officer, to be extinct; and that no accident, error, or other misadventure, occurred.

I further certify that the body of the said _____ son of _____ was afterwards buried, (burnt, or given to his relatives or friends, as the case may be.) Given under my hand, and the Official Seal of this Court, this _____ day of _____ 18 .

_____ 185

Signature.

ON RELEASE.

The Prisoner _____ was released this _____ day of _____ on completion of sentence, by order of _____ dated _____ on account of good conduct, or on account of infirmity, or annulment of sentence, or on pardon.

ON DECEASE.

The Prisoner _____ died in Jail Hospital, or in Jail _____ or in transit, &c. on the _____ day of _____ 18

ON ESCAPE.

The Prisoner _____ escaped from the Jail at _____ or from his guards, &c. on the _____ day of _____ 18

ON RECAPTURE.

The Prisoner _____ was recaptured on the _____ day of _____ 185

ON TRANSFER FOR BANISHMENT, TRANSPORTATION, &c.

The Prisoner _____ is forwarded this _____ day of _____ 185 to the Jail at _____

RECEIPT ON TRANSFER.

The Prisoner _____ was received into the Jail at _____
 this _____ day of _____ 18 _____

ON ACQUITTAL.

Sentence explained, and the Prisoner _____
 released this _____ day of _____ 185 _____

MITIGATION OF SENTENCE.

_____ years, or months, of term of sentence of the Prisoner
 _____ remitted by order of _____ dated _____ 185 _____

A. Endorsement on transmission of Warrant, vide Rule 6.

Warrant received from _____ on the _____
 _____ of _____ and forwarded to _____
 on the _____ of _____ 18 _____

No. 944.

From

R. MONTGOMERY, ESQUIRE,
Judicial Commissioner for the Punjab,

To

C. HATHAWAY, ESQUIRE,
Inspector of Prisons, Punjab.

Lahore, the 18th March 1857.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 82, dated the 16th instant, regarding Prisoners having guards when confined in Hospital, and in reply to state, that I concur with you in thinking that they are necessary, and I request you will intimate the same to the Officers of those Jails in which Hospital Contingent Guards are not entertained.

2nd.—The medicines which you detail as being often left open, in a position accessible to Prisoners, should certainly be locked up.

CIRCULAR No. 2 OF 1857.

From

C. HATHAWAY, ESQUIRE,

*Inspector of Prisons in the Punjab,**To*

ALL DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS.

Lahore, the 19th March 1857.

A case having recently occurred of suicide committed by a Prisoner in Jail Hospital, I have the honor to request, by direction of the Judicial Commissioner, that you will cause a Burkundanz (relieved at certain intervals,) to be placed on Guard, both during night and day, in the Hospital of the Jail under your charge.

2nd.—He is to be cautioned not to quit his post *inside* the building, to see that the patients are not neglected in any way by the other prisoner attendants, to guard against risk of fire, to see that the lamps are kept burning throughout the night, to prevent any prisoner from having access to the apartment where the drugs are kept, and to be on the alert, so that no prisoner may either escape or tamper with his fetters or Hospital Cot, &c., in any way.

CIRCULAR NO. 22 OF 1857.

24th March 1857.

My Circular No. 94 of the 29th of October, on the subject of repairing Public Buildings, especially that portion of it relating to the repairs of Jails, having in some instances been lost sight of, I request you will ascertain and report the strength of the Gang ordinarily employed in each Jail of your Division for this purpose, and whether it has been kept up continuously since the issue of the Circular above quoted.

2nd.—All the Jails in the Punjab, with one or two exceptions, having been constructed of mud, renders it necessary that repairs should be always going on.

3rd.—I annex extract (paras : 7, 8 and 9) of a letter to my address from the Inspector of Prisons, dated 21st instant, on the subject of repairs.

EXTRACT from a letter, No. 94, dated 21st March 1857, from the Inspector of Prisons to the Judicial Commissioner for the Punjab.

Para. 7.—The Central Jail at Lahore is also a “Kutchah” built prison, the earth being of a sandy nature, but there are no symptoms of any weakness in the

supporting walls. The trouble of fresh plastering the outer surface is of course required yearly, but there is no occupation more legitimately incumbent on the prisoners, and none requiring less instruction.

8.—It is useless to expect that all the Prisoners in a Jail can be employed on manufactures. The short-termed prisoners and those physically unfit, or who, from age or dullness of intellect, shew a decided inability to acquire a mechanical trade, which they have never been accustomed to, should be excepted.

9.—It is most important, that a Gang of Prisoners should be formed from those best adapted for the work, and employed regularly and continuously throughout the year, in keeping every part of the Jail in thorough and efficient repair, in the same way as is adopted with all our roads or Public Buildings.

CIRCULAR No. 30 of 1857.

7th April, 1857.

In continuation of my Circular No. 23, dated the 27th ultimo, prohibiting the former mode of conveying Prisoners under trial from the Jail to the Kutchery, I have the honor to forward copy of a letter, No. 164, dated 4th instant, from the Inspector of prisons, describing a pattern chain and hand cuff, which he has had made up for me.

2nd.—I have requested him to make up one for each District, and when ready, they will be forwarded to you.

3rd.—The design is exceedingly simple and most effective. I have long wanted something of the kind, and experiments made some 2 or 3 years ago by different Officers failed, from their being too complicated and delicate for the rough handling they are subjected to by the Police.

Copy of letter, No. 164, dated 4th of April 1857, from C. Hathaway, Esq., Inspector of Prisons, to the Judicial Commissioner for the Punjab.

With a view to facilitate the safe conveyance of Prisoners under trial from the Hawalat to the Magistrate's Kutchery, and to prevent the possibility of escape which at present exists, (several individuals having succeeded in making their escape while being thus transferred to or from the Hawalat,) I have designed a pattern chain and hand-cuff, which I have the honor herewith to forward for your inspection.

2nd.—If approved of, it might, I think, be ordered to be adopted throughout the Punjab, and I have no doubt but that, after a fair trial, it will be subsequently brought into general use in the other Presidencies.

3rd.—The inconvenience and risk in the present method of conveying Prisoners of the class above mentioned have been experienced by every District Officer, for some years past. If the ordinary hand-cuff be put on, which can only be done with rivets by means of a hammer, the delay in fastening and unfastening renders its daily use impracticable, while on the other hand, the mere encircling the Prisoner's body by a rope, affords no protection against escape, when any number are being conveyed.

4th.—The hand-cuff with a key has been tried, but is proved to be objectionable, from the delay in turning the screw, and the uncertainty of its being securely fastened, together with the risk of the key being lost.

5th.—It will be seen that the advantages of the pattern I have designed are as follows:—

1st.—The perfect protection against escape.

2nd.—The facility and quickness with which a Prisoner, or any number of Prisoners, may either be secured or released.

3rd.—The impossibility of injury to the wrist or hand, as the use of the hammer is entirely dispensed with.

4th.—The simplicity of both chain and hand-cuff, thus allowing every Magistrate to have them correctly made up, from pattern, by a Native Blacksmith.

5th.—The cheapness.—The cost would be only 4 Annas per hand-cuff and 2 Rupees the chain, if made by contract; one chain will be sufficient for 20 Prisoners, so that the expence for each District would not exceed seven Rupees.

6th.—The chain is 15 feet long, and weighs 4 Seers; it is light and yet sufficiently strong, being made of country iron. The exact size and shape of the links should be adhered to, to enable it to run easily through the loop of the hand-cuff; at one extremity is a stop or thickened link, to prevent the necessity of the chain being fastened at both ends.

7th.—The hand-cuff is jointed in two places, and is made to fit either a large or small-sized wrist at pleasure. The small staple welded on at one end, when passed through the slit in the other portion, allows of the chain to be drawn freely through it, and at the same time to act as a perfectly secure fastening, that cannot be removed by the Prisoner or an accomplice.

8th.—In fastening a number of Prisoners to the chain, they should be connected alternately by the right and left arms,—i. e. the 1st, 3rd and 5th men should have the hand-cuff placed on their right wrist, and the 2nd, 4th and 6th Prisoners should have it fastened on their left. This allows of their walking

close together, without any inconvenience of treading on each other's heels, and keeps them as it were in a compact body. After the last Prisoner has been fastened, the extremity of the chain should be secured by a padlock, (Europe made) the key of which is kept by the officer in charge.

9th.—I propose having a certain number of hand-cuffs made at Lahore, by contract, so that they may be sent as a pattern to each District Officer.

CIRCULAR NO. 69 OF 1857.

17th July, 1857.

I learn that during the late mutiny of the troops at Sealkote, the sepoys found allies and sympathisers in the numerous Hindoostanee underlings in the Police at that station; most of the Jail Burkundazes were Poorubbeahs. Many of the Regular Police were so also, and the majority of the Cantonment Police were, I learn, composed of them.

2.—A great number are said to have decamped with the Mutineers, and the Reverend Mr. and Mrs. Hunter were murdered by a Hindoostanee Jail Burkundaz.

3.—The complicity of the Jail Darogah (a Hindoostanee) was fully proved, and he has been hanged. The Hindoostanee Jemadar of Chuprassies, who was in personal attendance on the Deputy Commissioner, was found guilty of collusion with the Mutineers, and of plundering his master's house; and he also has been hanged.

4.—Whatever argument there might have been for filling, at the beginning of our rule, some of the higher posts with Hindoosteans, (though their number was clearly limited, and on this subject I shall address you in a few days,) there could be no valid reason for filling the ranks of the Police and Jail Establishments with Poorubbeah Burkundazes.

5.—There is, moreover, at present, no reason for continuing them in employ, when their brethren in the Army have behaved so treacherously to our Government; and I request that measures be taken for gradually dispensing with their services, and that in future, no Hindoostanee be entertained in the Judicial Department without your special sanction,—the reason for the employment of the individual being recorded.

6.—It is both right and politic that we give employment to the people of the country, who so loyally have stood by us at this crisis, and I rely on your giving this question your earliest and best attention.

7.—I request a return within a month, shewing the extent to which this Circular has been acted on in your Division.

CIRCULAR No. 75 OF 1857.

29th July, 1857.

It has just been reported to me that the Prisoners in one of our Jails rose and overpowered their guards, and owing to the extreme darkness of the night, 18 of them managed to escape. The District Officer stated that had he had blue lights or "Mushals," not one would have got away; 50 of the Prisoners were killed and wounded.

2nd.—As a precautionary measure, I request that at least two dozen blue lights be kept at every Jail; half may be placed in charge of the guard, and half with the Darogah, so as to be available at any moment. A dozen "Mushals" should also be kept ready, and two or three seers of oil. Parties should be told off to light these on any alarm being given; and the Officers visiting the Jail should satisfy themselves, from time to time, that they are kept ready to be used when required.

3rd.—I take this opportunity of stating that in another Jail, a few days ago, an attempt at an insurrection was defeated by timely notice being given, and five of the ringleaders were hanged. As these risings are often infectious, I would suggest redoubled vigilance at this time.

4th.—You will be so good as to direct your Officers to report in three days, after the receipt of this, that the instructions have been carried out.

CIRCULAR No. 77 OF 1857.

31st July, 1857.

In continuation of my Circular No. 75, of the 29th instant, I have the honor to forward to you the accompanying copy of a letter from the Inspector of Prisons in the Punjab, suggesting that a glass lantern with candles be kept at the entrance gate of every Jail, ready for use at a moment's notice, and urging the advantage of using good English padlocks for the wards and gates.

2nd.—I think the suggestions made by Dr. Hathaway to be good, and I suggest your directing District Officers to attend to them.

Copy of a letter No. 347, dated 30th July, 1857, from the Inspector of Prisons, Punjab, to the Judicial Commissioner, Punjab.

It being very necessary that a good portable light should be always available, for the purpose of visiting at night time the Jail wards or other buildings, I would suggest that, at every prison, a lantern with glass sides, furnished with candle, not oil, be always kept at the entrance gate, so as to be capable of being lighted at any moment when required.

2nd.—An oil lamp to be kept burning *throughout* the night at the gateway, for the use of the guard.

3rd.—The above to be considered a standing order at every Jail, and the Darogah to be held responsible that it is acted up to regularly and constantly.

4th.—I would also urge the advantage of having good stout English padlocks for the wards and gates of every Jail, in preference to the native locks, which cannot be opened quickly, but are easily broken.

5th.—The following rules in force at the Central Jail may suggest useful hints for general adoption:—

A.—The padlocks are not allowed to be left in the door during the day, when the wards are open and unused.

B.—If a key is lost, or mislaid, the padlock is at once condemned and replaced by another, a fresh key never being allowed to be made.

C.—No padlock or key is allowed to be repaired by the Prisoner blacksmiths, who are to be more specially watched, both while at work, and again when returning to their wards, than any other class.

CIRCULAR NO. 97 OF 1857.

8th September, 1857.

I have the honor to forward to you extract (paras. 1 and 2) of a letter from the Inspector of prisons in the Punjab, No. 378, dated 5th instant, giving his opinion on the question regarding Prisoners being permitted to sleep out of their wards, and to request that the plan proposed by Dr. Hathaway, and in which I entirely concur, be followed out in the Jails in your division.

EXTRACT paras. 1 and 2, from a letter from the Inspector of Prisons, No. 378, dated 5th September, 1857, to the address of Judicial Commissioner for the Punjab.

“In reply to your letter No. 3,035, of the 4th instant, giving cover to correspondence with the Commissioner of Jhelum, regarding the Prisoners in his division, on which you request my opinion, I have the honor to state that I consider that in every Jail the barracks ought to be all furnished with doors, so as to have the means of locking up the Prisoners at night inside their wards; and as a general rule, the convicts, (as a body) *should be so secured inside*, but that, as an indulgence, a few of the best behaved men, or those who have the badges for good conduct, might be allowed to sleep outside,* when the

Magistrate and Medical Officer see no objection.

* i. e. outside the barracks, but inside the yard or compound attached to each barrack.

2nd.—If these Prisoners are made aware of the

indulgence being forfeited on the escape of a Prisoner, it would tend to the further security of the whole, and this is the plan adopted at the Lahore Jail."

CIRCULAR No. 99 of 1857.

9th September 1857.

I have the honor to forward to you the accompanying Circular No. 4, of the 7th instant, by the Inspector of Prisons in the Punjab, containing suggestions for carrying out sanitary measures of a precautionary nature in your District Jails, which has been prepared at my request, and I wish that the precautions enjoined therein be carried out as far as possible, not only on the present occasion, but in future years also :—

CIRCULAR NO. 4 OF 1857.

7th September, 1857.

With reference to the approaching sickly season, and more especially as Cholera has again made its appearance in the Punjab, I have the honor, (with the concurrence of the Judicial Commissioner,) to submit the following suggestions for your notice, which, if carried into effect *at once*, might probably be of much benefit in preventing Epidemic disease amongst the Prisoners of our Jails.

2nd.—I feel sure that the Civil Surgeons will gladly co-operate with the District Officers in this important work, but, as at many stations there is no European Medical Officer in charge, it has been thought advisable to let every Magistrate have the means of carrying out such sanitary measures, as experience has proved may be most depended upon in warding off disease.

3rd.—The Hospital should be white-washed, and every sleeping ward and barrack should be thoroughly *leaped* with *Gober*, clay, and water, up to the roof. This should be done every autumn; the subsequent *leaping* of floor and walls, up to the height of 6 feet, is to be done weekly throughout the year; surface drains in the Jail should be all cleaned out, and the inner surface renewed by fresh rammed *kunkur* or *soorkhee*; all jungle and weeds should be cleared from inside the yards, and also to a space of 100 yards outside the Jail, in each direction.

4th.—All low hollow ground, and especially stagnant pools, should be at once filled up, and drains cut to carry off any future fall of rain.

5th.—The graves of the Prisoners should be covered over with a fresh embankment of earth, to renew what may have been washed away by the periodical rains, and great care be taken that every corpse be interred at least 5 feet deep.

6th.—All cess-pools should be carefully kept closed, and the surface examined from time to time, lest any aperture be caused, from which effluvium may possibly arise.

7th.—The wood ashes from the cooking-places should be carefully collected daily, and strewn in the necessaries and drains.

8th.—All old *gumlahs* and vessels for holding drinking water should be replaced with new ones, and the *mussucks*, or water-bags, cleaned with charcoal: much practical benefit would ensue, if all the drinking water were filtered before use; this might easily be done by a few *ghurras* filled with sand and charcoal placed in each ward, and the Prisoners encouraged to use no other kind. There is no doubt that many of the wells become more or less impure, and that much disease is propagated by this means.

9th.—The use of charcoal, broken into small pieces, placed in netted bags and suspended in the sleeping wards and hospital, is strongly recommended by the Inspector of Prisons, Bengal, as a valuable remedy in purifying the atmosphere, and preventing contagion. Its qualities as an antiseptic have been thoroughly proved by experience, and it is far superior to lime, or any other substitute.

10th.—In the article of food, the three great points to be attended to are the necessity of grinding the flour finely, sifting out all the sharp pointed pieces of husk, which are apt to cause irritation of the intestines and diarrhoea; the careful selection of the vegetables eaten by the Prisoners, so that none may be decayed or over ripe, and lastly, the constant supervision required to see that the copper cooking vessels are every month kept perfectly clean, and properly tinned.

11th.—Damp and cold being the exciting cause of much disease, the warm clothing should be all served out in the first week of October,* and care taken to prevent the Prisoners from becoming chilled by leaving their wards at too early an hour, or sitting on the ground, waiting to be inspected, or to receive their work, before sunrise.

12th.—Much may be done beforehand to prevent, but very little to stop, the attack of a fatal epidemic, especially amongst the inmates of our Jails. It is with this object that the principal sanitary measures have been enumerated, in the hope that by timely precaution, the mortality, which is so excessive in some of the Punjab prisons, as compared with other Jails, may be reduced.

CIRCULAR No. 103 OF 1857.

16th September, 1857.

Escapes from our Jails being still very frequent, I requested the Inspector of Prisons to prepare a Circular, pointing out the precautions that it might appear advisable to adopt, in order to prevent their so often occurring. I have the honor to forward some printed copies of the Inspector's letter, and also some vernacular

No. 386, dated 15th instant.

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translations of the same ; one of the latter is to be given to each Jail Darogah, who is clearly to understand that he will be held responsible for any of the rules being contravened, and will be fined or dismissed if they be.

Copy of letter No. 386, (Circular No. 5 of 1857,) from C. HATHAWAY, ESQ., Inspector of Prisons, to R. MONTGOMERY, ESQ., Judicial Commissioner for the Punjab.

In consequence of several escapes of Prisoners having recently occurred from different Jails in the Punjab, through the neglect of precautionary measures, and with reference to the rapidly increasing number of convicts, the class and character of the men so imprisoned, and the fact of the contingent guard being new to their duties, it appears advisable to point out the necessary precautions to be taken to prevent escapes, which should be embodied as part of the standing rules at every Jail, and the Darogah held personally responsible for their being constantly observed and acted up to.

1st.—All superfluous articles, such as poles, scaffolding, ladders, wood, and ropes, (many of which were originally used in building or repairing the Jail) should be altogether removed and carried away from the prison, being unnecessary, as well as unsafe, either inside or without the walls.

2nd.—No store of firewood should be accumulated in the *Godown* or inside the Jail, as is sometimes the case, under the plea of keeping it dry ; the weekly supply of wood for fuel should be kept outside the prison.

3rd.—All articles required for the manufactory, not fixtures, (such as looms or durree-frames actually in use,) are to be removed every evening, and locked up in the godown in the work-yard, but on no account to be kept in any building in the Jail area. The Darogah should go round with the officer in charge of the guard every evening before dark, and ascertain if this has been done. The key of the godown should be kept only by himself, and he will be held personally responsible, and punished by fine or dismissal, if any Prisoner escapes through neglect of this rule. No pegs or sticks should be allowed in the walls or ground ; there is much neglect on this point in almost every Jail.

4th.—The tools used by the carpenters and blacksmiths, as well as *phowrahs* and Hatchets, should be carefully counted every day on the cessation of work, placed under the care of the guard outside the Jail, and kept under lock and key when not in use.

5th.—In every Jail the night sentries are required to be on the ground outside, and should be always armed with loaded muskets.

6th.—In addition to this, four burkundazes of the contingent guard are required to patrol inside the Jail area, and at stated intervals, (every $\frac{1}{4}$ of an

hour,) as they pass the sentry, they should be required to call out to him, as a proof of their being awake and alert. These guards should be relieved every two hours.

7th.—Every Prisoner should be thoroughly searched each evening on returning from work and entering the barrack, and nothing but his blanket and mat be allowed, on any pretence, to be taken inside. On quitting the sleeping ward of a morning, the walls and floor should be carefully examined by the Darogah personally, and these should be daily *leaped*, always using *gaber*, which forms a different coloured wash from that supplied by mere earth and water, so that any part, in which the wall may have been tampered with, would be at once capable of being detected.

8th.—Care must be taken, in granting interviews with the relatives of Prisoners, that nothing be surreptitiously introduced into the Jail by them, and the interview should always take place in the presence of two officers, of whom the Darogah should be one.

9th.—The walls of every Jail and barrack yard should be made sufficiently high, to prevent any Prisoner reaching the summit by standing on another man's shoulders; any wall not 12 feet high should be at once raised to that height.

10th.—To prevent escapes occurring from amongst those Prisoners who are allowed to work in the garden, or outside the Jail, a vernacular list should be kept at the gateway, showing only the names of such convicts as have but a few days or weeks of their imprisonment remaining, and no others ought to be permitted, on any pretext, to go outside the Jail.

11th.—No detached party of convicts, (however small in number,) should ever leave the Jail, or work outside, with less than two burkundazes, and for every party, above 10 in number, one burkundaz must be assigned to every 5 Prisoners; any burkundaz quitting the Prisoners he has in charge, or sleeping on his post, should invariably be punished by dismissal or imprisonment.

12th.—Greater precaution will, for the future, be necessary with regard to the weapons of the guard, which are generally kept at the Jail gateway, in sight of every Prisoner who passes in or out. A rush by a small band of desperate and determined men, would place in jeopardy, the safety not only of the Jail, but the station. The muskets and tulwars of the guard should be always kept inside their barracks, and out of sight, but with a guard over them.

13th.—As a general rule, the Darogah should be considered responsible for the Prisoners under his charge, and he should be fined where it is proved that he has not fully carried out the rules received from the Magistrate in charge. When a Prisoner escapes through the neglect of the contingent guard, the burkundaz should be punished by imprisonment.

14th.—Much assistance is gained by making a certain number of the Prisoners “Ward-Masters,” or *Lumberdars* over the others, and all should be informed, that any one giving timely notice of a conspiracy to break Jail, will be at once rewarded by remission of his sentence, either wholly or in part, according to the circumstances of the case.

15th.—If the above rules (the reasons on which they are framed being of course omitted,) are translated, and clearly explained to all classes concerned, not once only, but repeated from time to time as changes take place, the successful result will be apparent in the diminished ratio of escapes, none of which can occur except through want of care or precaution.

16th.—An occasional visit at night time by the officer in charge, without giving previous notice, is a point of much importance in tending to keep the sentries alert and at their posts, and a Sowar patrolling round the Jail on dark nights is a valuable additional security.

CIRCULAR NO. 122 OF 1857.

6th November, 1857.

I have the honor to forward to you a few lithographed copies, (in English and Vernacular,) of a letter from the Inspector of Prisons in the Punjab, No. 414, of 4th instant, suggesting measures for the disposal of property belonging to Prisoners, and to request that the rules proposed by him may be adopted by your District Officers in future.

2nd.—One vernacular copy should be made over to the Jail Darogah, and he is to be held responsible that the procedure therein laid down be strictly carried out.

Copy of letter No. 414, dated 4th November, 1857, from C. Hathaway, Esquire, Inspector of Prisons, to R. Montgomery, Esquire, Judicial Commissioner for the Punjab.

I have the honor to bring to your notice, that much irregularity at present exists with regard to the disposition of property belonging to the Prisoners, and I would suggest for your consideration and orders, the advantage of a uniform system being adopted in all the Jails in the Punjab, on the following plan :—

2nd.—In all cases, where the term of imprisonment does not exceed three years, the property taken from a Prisoner, either on his apprehension or subsequent conviction, is to be carefully preserved, and returned to the Prisoner on release, or to his heirs on his death.

3rd.—A full and exact detail of all such property, whether cash, jewels or wearing apparel, is to be entered in a book called "Register of Prisoners' property," in the form annexed.—(Vide Appendix, Form No. 12.)

4th.—An exact copy of the same to be made from the register, and given to the Prisoner.

5th.—On a Prisoner being removed from the Havalat to the Zilla Jail, or on his subsequent removal to another prison, the property is to be removed with him, and counted over in his presence to the receiving Darogah, who will enter the same in the Prison Register, as before explained.

6th.—The certificate given to the Prisoner can be assigned to his relatives, and claimed by them in case of his dying in Jail; information of his decease being in every case sent to his family or next of kin.

On release, the property is to be delivered to the Prisoner outside the Jail gates, and in the presence of the officer in charge, who is required to enter the date, and attach his signature, in the last column of the register.

7th.—No property can be assigned by a Prisoner to a Barkundaz, or any person employed in the Jail.

8th.—In cases when the Prisoner is sentenced to a term of imprisonment exceeding 3 years, his property is to be sold at the District Officer's *Kutcherry*, (but under no circumstances at the Jail or Havalat), and the amount entered to his credit both in the Register and certificate given to him.

9th.—Each Prisoner's property is to be kept in a separate bundle, (bearing his name, and the Jail register number, distinctly marked on a ticket affixed outside,) placed on racks in a godown, or building specially assigned for this purpose, and not used for any other.

10th.—The entry of the list of articles in the register, and the subsequent charge of the same, will be considered as the Darogah's special duty; he is also to be held responsible for its care and preservation, the key of the godown being kept by himself only.

11th.—All money or Government securities belonging to Prisoners, (or cash product from sale of property,) is to be preserved in the Zilla Treasury, a list of the same, showing the several sums received and disbursed, being kept for record by the Treasurer.

CIRCULAR NO. 132 OF 1857.

11th December, 1857.

I have the honor to forward for your information, extract (paras. 7 to 16 inclusive) of a letter No. 432, dated 9th instant, from the Inspector of Prisons, and to request that the omissions pointed out by him may be attended to.

2nd.—I particularly wish that copies of all Circulars relating to Jails, may be kept in every Jail in your Division, as suggested by Dr. Hathaway, and I request that you will report to me within a month, that this has been done, with regard to Circulars that have already been issued.

EXTRACT paras. 7 to 10 of a letter No. 432, dated 9th December, from C. Hathaway, Esquire, Inspector of Prisons, to the Judicial Commissioner for the Punjab.

7th.—During my late tour, I have been constantly told by the Officers who have accompanied me to the Jail, that “they have never seen such and such a Circular Order;” and hence standing regulations are constantly neglected. In many cases, the Circulars issued from your Office appear never to reach the Jail, but having been seen only by the Officer who was in charge at the time of their being first published, are quite unknown to his successors.

8th.—I would suggest for your consideration and orders, that the plan adopted in all the Bengal Jails, at the recommendation of the present Inspector of Prisons, viz. that of keeping all Circular letters and orders at the Jail, bound together in one volume, and added to from time to time, be adopted in the Punjab, so that the constant excuse of ignorance of any particular order can no longer be held a valid justification.

9th.—Not only should each officer, on assuming charge of a Jail, be required by the Commissioner to make himself fully acquainted with these orders, but a Vernacular copy should be also prepared for the use of the Darogah, who is constantly liable to be changed.

10th.—Of the Circular orders, on which I observe the most systematic neglect, I would particularly mention—

1st.—The non-occupation of all the solitary cells.

2nd.—The neglect of instruction to the whole body of Prisoners in Jail.

3rd.—The practice, still in existence, of bringing Prisoners to the Magistrate's Court tied by a rope or cloth, and not attached by the loose shifting hand-cuff to a chain, as lately ordered.

In very few instances have these been made up as directed, and in still fewer are they in regular daily use.)

4th.—The want of regular and constant repair to the outside of the Kutchia Jail buildings, and immediately after the rains.

5th.—The Gardens, either not enclosed by a wall, or possessing entrances and apertures forbidden in the standard plan.

6th.—The neglect of the Circular order in preserving the Prisoner's property, and proper registry of the same.

7th.—The non-attention to para. 8 of your Circular No. 90, dated 20th November 1857, which directs that the suggestions entered by the Inspector of Prisons in the Minute Book, should be either carried out within a month, or reasons given for non-compliance; much of my labor is thrown away, and the practical value of my appointment negated by want of attention to this rule.

CIRCULAR NO. 12 OF 1858.

29th January, 1858.

The Inspector of Prisons has, from various causes beyond his control, been unable to submit his Annual Report for 1856 till towards the close of 1857, and considerable delay subsequently occurred in printing the Report.

2nd.—The Report has now been issued from the Press—it is an excellent and able Report, and there is no officer who will not learn much that is valuable from a perusal of it. The suggestions are sound, and are the result of experience.

3rd.—The following are points to which I request your particular attention and that of your District Officers. I request they may be enforced.

Para. 18 of the printed Report.—The formation of a Jail burial ground.

Para. 20.—The certificate of the Medical Officer as to the actual decease of a Prisoner, requiring his viewing of the body.

Para. 40.—Greater attention to Circular Orders for educating and instructing Prisoners.

Paras. 46 to 48.—The crediting to Government, in full, of all sums realized from manufactures.

Paras. 51 to 56.—The percentage of Prisoners assigned to duties in Jail not to exceed 15 per cent., including those for grinding wheat, cooking, water-carrying, &c.

Para. 66.—Greater care in preparing Annual Statements. Head Clerk's signature to be attached as a voucher for their having been examined and tested in the English office.

Para. 67.—The Darogah to remain at his post in the Jail, and not to be in attendance at Kutcherry without a special order.

APPENDIX.

LIST of Registers and Accounts to be kept up in every Jail.

Registered No.	Name or Heading.	In English.	In Vernacular.	REMARKS.
1	Register of Prisoners under examination and committed to Sessions, .....	... ..	Vernacular.	
2	— of Admission to Jail, .....	... ..	ditto.	
3	— of Releases from Jail, .....	... ..	ditto.	
4	— of Prisoners transferred, and sentenced to transportation, .....	... ..	ditto.	
5	— of Deaths and escapes,	English,	ditto.	
6	— of Prisoners not sentenced to labour, .....	... ..	ditto.	
7	— without fetters, or whose irons have been removed,	English,	ditto.	
8	Magistrate's Descriptive Roll of prisoners transferred,	ditto,	ditto.	{ To be sent with the prisoners.
9	Medical Officer's Descriptive Roll of do. do.,	ditto.		
10	Register of punishments inflicted for offences in Jail,	ditto.	Vernacular.	
11	— Of remission of sentence for good conduct, illness, or payment of fine, before the expiry of the original term,	ditto,	ditto.	
12	— of Prisoner's property, .....	... ..	ditto.	
13	Lock up Register, or state of the Wards, .....	... ..	ditto.	
14	Register of admissions to, and releases from solitary cells, .....	... ..	ditto.	
15	Daily Long Roll or Present State (Roz namcha), .....	... ..	ditto.	
16	— Register of employment of Prisoners, .....	... ..	ditto.	
17	— of Guards over working Prisoners, .....	... ..	ditto,	
18	— Account of Diet and Fuel, .....	... ..	ditto.	
19	— out-turn or work produced, and number of prisoners employed, .....	... ..	ditto.	
20	Statement of machinery purchased for Jail manufactures,	English.		
21	Detail of Raw Materials received and expended for manufactures, .....	... ..	Vernacular.	
22	— of manufactured goods received into, and taken out of godown, .....	... ..	ditto.	
23	Cash account, showing receipts from sales and disbursements on account of manufactures,	English,	ditto.	
24	Day Book containing orders, or purchases by private parties,	ditto.		
25	Contingent Bill Book, and Pay Abstract of establishment,	ditto,	Vernacular.	
26	Acquittance Roll Book of establishment and contingent guard, .....	... ..	ditto.	
27	Book of fines and punishment of establishment, .....	... ..	ditto.	

Registered No.	Name or Heading.	In English.	In Vernacular.	REMARKS.
28	Jailor's Cash Book, for entry of every amount received and disbursed whether on account of establishment, prisoners or manufactures,	English,	Vernacular.	
29	Receipts and Expenditure of Government grant in lieu of out door convict labour,	ditto.		
30	Form of recommendation for release of a prisoner before the expiry of his term,	ditto,	... ..	This form is to be specially attended to.
31	Magistrate's and Darogah's order book, ...	ditto,	Vernacular.	
32	Visitors' Book,	ditto.		
33	Minute Book,	ditto.		
34	Daily Return of Sick prisoners,	English,	Vernacular.	
35	Register of prisoners discharged from Hospital,	ditto,	ditto.	These 7 returns are prepared by the Medical Officer and Hospital establishment.
36	Monthly Return of Sick in Hospital,	ditto,	ditto.	
37	Hospital Monthly Register,	ditto,	ditto.	
38	Register of Deaths,	ditto,	ditto.	
39	of Convalescent or infirm gang,	ditto,	ditto.	
40	of Diet consumed in Hospital,	ditto,	ditto.	

RETURNS ordered to be furnished to the Inspector of Prisons ; the standard printed forms being obtained (as directed) only by Indent through his office.

Name or Heading of Return.	No. of copies required.	REMARKS.
Jail Contingent Bill,	2	These Returns are required to be despatched under one Envelope, in the first week of every month, as ordered by Circular No. 90 of 1856. The remarks on the state of the Jail, according to the headings given, are directed by the Judicial Commissioner to be written (in one copy) by the Officer in charge of the Jail, and not by a clerk.
Voucher Nos. 3 and 4,	1	
Price Current,	1	
Monthly Return to Inspector of Prisons,	2	

MANUFACTORY STATEMENTS.

No. 1	Tabular Statement of raw materials received and expended in manufactures,	1	To be submitted quarterly.
" 2	Balance Statement of manufactured goods prepared, expended, and remaining in store,	1	
" 3	Monthly Cash Account of manufactures,	1	
" 4	Account current of the Darogah with the Treasurer,	1	

Name or Heading of Return.	No. of copies required.	REMARKS.
ANNUAL STATEMENTS.		
Nos. 1 and 2 Abstract of the Total expenditure, and profit from prison labour,	1	These annual Statements and Report should all be despatched to the Inspector of Prisons, in one envelope, during the month of January. Those marked Nos. 1, 2 and 3 should be filled up every month, (and not left till the close of the year) from the Monthly Bill and Return, when received back from the Civil Auditor and Inspector. It is most important that every item should correspond with those given in the Monthly Statements, and on the publication of the Inspector's Report for each year, the office copy should be compared and corrected accordingly. Without attention to this simple rule, constant mistakes are liable to be caused, on reference being afterwards made.
„ 3 Statement showing the mortality and ratio of sick to strength, &c.,... ..	1	
„ 4 Comparative Statement of expence for four years,... ..	1	
„ 5 Statement showing the sex and age of all convicted prisoners,	1	
„ 6 Do. do. the previous convictions of all Prisoners,	1	
„ 7 Comparative Statement showing the state of instruction or proficiency,	1	
„ 8 Product from sale of articles manufactured in Jail, together with abstract, &c.,	1	
„ 9 Statement showing the value of articles manufactured for prison use,	1	
„ 10 Detailed Statement showing the estimated saving to Government by the substitution of prison labour,	1	
„ 11 Statement showing the loss incurred by hired labor for prison purposes,	1	
„ 12 Statement showing the disbursement of sums drawn in lieu of out-door labour,	1	
„ 13 Detailed Statement of employment of Prisoners in Trades, manufactures, &c., on the last day of the year.	1	
„ 14 Return of the number of Prisoners who have escaped,	1	
„ 15 Nominal Roll of Officers in charge of the Jail, and the date on which the annual statements reached the Inspector's office,...	1	
„ 16 Statement showing the number of Prisoners that have undergone solitary confinement,	1	
„ 17 Statement showing the number of Prisoners transferred to Lunatic Asylum,	1	
„ 18 Return showing the number of Prisoners released from Jail for good conduct or sickness,	1	
„ 19 Statement of Admissions and Releases of all classes of prisoners,	1	

C. HATHAWAY,

Inspector of Prisons in the Punjab,

(No. 1.) Register of Prisoners under examination, and committed to Sessions.

Date of Prison- er being admit- ted into "Hawa- lat" or Jail	No. of case.	Name of Plaintif.	Name of Defendant	Crime.	Age.	Father's name, caste, and pro- fession.	Residence.	Explanation of final orders.	From what Thannah sen- tenced.	Period of exa- mination.	If ordered to be handcuffed, or ironed, or placed in so- litary cell.	If possessed of property, and whether, the same has been sent with the prisoner.

(No. 2.) Register of admission of convicted Prisoners.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Date of admission of prisoner into Jail.	No. of Warrant.	No. of Register.	Name and father's name.	Residence.	Caste and profession.	Age.	Crime.	Date of imprisonment and term of sentence.	Whether sentenced with labor, or without labor.	With letters or without letters.	If commutable by the amount, and date of its being paid.	From what district and by whom sentenced.	Date of release.	If possessed of property, and whether the same has been received with the prisoner, and duly entered in the Register.

(No. 3) Register of Releases from Jail.

No. of Warrant.	No. of Register.	Name.	Father's Name.	Residence.	Caste.	Profession.	Age.	Crime.	Date of imprisonment.	Term of sentence.			Date on which the sentence will expire.	From what zillah.	By whose order imprisoned.	Date of despatch of warrant.	Whether his property has been restored to him.
										Years.	Months.	Days.					

(No. 4) Register of Prisoners sentenced to transportation beyond Sea, and date of their leaving Jail.

Current No. of Prisoner.	Name of the prisoner.	No. of Warrant and name of Judicial Officer.	Register No. of Prisoner in zillah Jail.	Age.	Father's Name.	Place of residence, zillah, pergunnah, and village.	In what Zillah, and by what authority sentenced.	Crime, Term, and date of sentence.	Date of transfer from Jail for banishment or Transportation.	Descriptive Roll.			Single or married, and what family.	Religion, Caste, trade or profession.	Whether the prisoner can read or write, and what language.	Prisoner's connections, former convictions and course of life.	Prisoner's temper, disposition, and conduct in prison.	(Cash proceeds from sale of prisoner's property herewith sent with him.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		
										Features, Complexion and marks.	Feet.	Inches.	Height.					

(No. 5) Register of deaths.

1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Date of death.	Length of time passed in Jail.		No. in Register.	Name.	Father's Name.	Residence.	Caste.	Profession.	Term of sentence.	Zillah	Date of admission to jail.	Remarks as to cause of death, if caused by Cholera, accident, violence, or Suicide.
	Years.	Months.										

(No. 6) Register of prisoners not sentenced to labour.

No. in Jail. Register.	Name.	Father's Name.	Age.	Crime.	Term.		
					Years.	Months.	Days.

(No. 7.) Register of Prisoners whose fetters have been partly or wholly removed by order of Medical Officer.

Register Number.	Name of Prisoner.	Father's name.	Date of removal.	Whether removed from one or both legs.	Date of irons being replaced.	Medical Officer's signature.

(vii)

(No. 8) Magistrate's Descriptive Roll of Prisoners transferred from the

Jail on the																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
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Current No. of prisoner.		Name of the Prisoner.		Commissioner's or Judicial Commissioner's warrant.		Register No. of prisoner in the zillah Jail.		Age.		Father's name		Place of Residence, zillah, pergunnah, village.		In what zillah, and by what authority sentenced.		Crime, term, and date of sentence.		Date of transfer from jail.		Features, complexion and marks.			Feet.		Inches.		Single or married, and what family.		Religion, caste, trade or profession.		Whether the prisoner can read and write, and what language.		Prisoner's connections, former convictions, and course of life.		Prisoner's temper and disposition, and conduct in prison.		List of property, or cash belonging to the prisoner, and sent with him.		17																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
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If the prisoner has no property of any kind, the word "None" is to be written in this column, and the word "None" is to be written in the column for the prisoner's initials attached as voucher.

(No. 9.) Medical Officer's Descriptive Roll of Prisoners transferred from the Jail to the Jail on the of 185

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Name.	Sex.	Age.	Father's Name.	Caste.	Previous occupation or Trade.	Term sentenced.	Period confined in Hawa-lat.	Period confined in Zilla Jail.	Habit of body or previous illness while in Jail.	Prison clothing supplied on leaving Jail.	Medical Officer's certificate on leaving Jail as to the Prisoner's health and fitness for removal, clothing good and complete, feters of standard weight and length, garters complete and well fitting.	Whether an opium eater or not, and what quantity granted monthly.	Magistrate's order for handcuffs or extra leg iron to be attached, while on the road.	Mode of conveyance, if any instance.	Remarks.
										Blankets. Caps. Coat. Dhotee. Chuddur. Pejannahs.	The standard size of feters as ordered to be adopted for the Jails under the Board of Administration, is from 15 to 18 inches in length, and 1 near 3 ounces in weight, (English measure.)				Carts or camels should be supplied for carrying the Prisoners at a time so that no man should walk more than half the distance.

The standard size of fetters as ordered by the Board of Administration, is from 16 to 18 inches in length, and 1 to 2 inches in weight, (English measure.)

(No. 10.) Register of punishments inflicted for offences committed in Jail.

Date of punishment.	Name of Prisoner.	Register Number.	Father's Name.	Nature of offence.	Extent of punishment.	Date of Order.	General character of the Prisoner.

(No. 11.) Register of Prisoners released before expiry of term.

Number in Register.	Name.	Father's name.	Crime.	Term of sentence.	Period remaining unexpired.	When released.	On what account released.	Authority.

No. 12.) Register of Property belonging to Prisoners confined in the

Jail, whether convicted, or under trial only.

Register No. of prisoner.	Name.	Father's name.	Date of admission.	Date of property received at Jail.	Cash.	Jewels.	Clothes or Sundries.	Value from sale of the above, where the prisoner's terms is above 3 years.	Date of property (or cash value from sale) being returned to the prisoner, on his release.	Signature of the officer in charge of Jail, in whose presence the property was delivered to the prisoner, or his heirs.

Note.—The property is to be entered at the time of its being received, without waiting until the prisoner is convicted or sentenced. If the prisoner is transferred to another Jail, the whole of his property is to be sent with him, (with a list thereof) *not forwarded afterwards.*

Date and month.			
Daily Balance.			
Sick.			
Under investigation.			
From other districts.			
Total.			
Grand total.			
Balance.			
Released.	Zillah.		
	Other districts.		
Released before expiry of term for good conduct, sickness, or by payment of fine.			
Transferred.			
Sent to Lunatic Asylum.			
Transported.			
Died.			
Escaped.			
Balance.			

Abstract, { 1 Sick and without work, ...
2 Employed in Jail duties,
3 Working at Manufactures,

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Date.	Total number of prisoners of all classes confined in the Jail, including those under trial, Civil and Criminal.	Number of prisoners in Jail under sentence to labor.	Number of prisoners in Jail without labor, including those under trial, Civil and Revenue, &c.	Prisoners not requiring the full allowance of Guards.	Prisoners requiring Guards.	Abstract, showing strength and cost of guard, amount of deductions for absence, or fines for neglect of duty.
				<div>Prisoners sick in Hospital.</div> <div>Blind and old, unable to work.</div> <div>Prisoners in cells.</div> <div>Women.</div> <div>Total.</div>	<div>Total number of prisoners at work inside the Jail, not including any of the previous classes (Col. 5.)</div> <div>Total number at work in Garden, or outside the Jail.</div>	<div>No.</div> <div>Rank.</div> <div>No. of days.</div> <div>Rate of pay per month.</div> <div>Rs.</div> <div>As.</div> <div>Ps.</div>

(No. 20.) Statement shewing the cost of Machinery purchased for the manufacturing Department of the jail.

Month and Date.	Description of Machine.	Detail and cost of Ditto. Transit charges, &c. From whom purchased, and date of payment.		
		Rs. As. Ps.		

(No. 21) (Form No. 1.) Tabular Statement of Raw Materials received and expended in manufactures, at the _____ prison for the _____ quarter of _____

Department of manufactures.	Detail of articles.	Quantity to be accounted for						Expended during the present quarter.	Remaining in hand.	Daily average number of prisoners employed during the quarter.	Quantity of manufactured goods supplied.	REMARKS.
		Balance remaining at the end of last quarter.	Add during the present quarter.	Total.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.		
		M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.		

(No. 22) (Form No. 2.) Balance Statement of Manufactured Goods prepared, expended and remaining in store of the _____
Prison, for the quarter ending _____

Department.	Date.	Detail of Receipts.	Quantity.	Department.	Date.	Detail of expenditure.	Quantity.

(No. 23.) (Form No. 3.) Monthly Cash Account of Manufactures, carried on in the _____ Prison for the _____
Quarter of _____, with Memo. of sums remitted to Treasury, and balance in hand.

Department.	Month and date	Detail of Receipts.	Amount.	Total.	Department.	Month and date.	Detail of expenditure.	Amount.	Total.

FINES.

(No. 27.) Receipts.

Disbursements.

Date.	Name.	Offence.	Amount of fines.	Total.	Date.	Name.	On what account rewarded.	Amount of fines.	Total.

(No. 30.) Statement containing a recommendation for remission in part of the sentence (or the release) of a Prisoner of the Jail for good conduct, (or bodily infirmity.)

Number.	Number of Register.	Name, caste, age, and residence of prisoner.	Father's name.	Date on which sentenced.	Term of sentence.	Crime.	Expired portion of sentence to date of this application.	Period remaining from date of application.	Reasons why recommended by Deputy Commissioner.	Reasons why recommended by Civil Surgeon.	Remarks by Commissioner.
This column will be required only when there are two or more prisoners to be included in the statement.					Y. M.		Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.			

Month and date.	Present on the	Admitted,	Total.	Cured.	Died.	Remaining in Hospital.

(No. 35). Daily Register of Sick discharged from Hospital.

Date.	Register num-ber.	Name.	Father's Name.	Term.			Zillah.	No. of Ward.	Signature of Darogah as Voucher of Prisoners being received from Hospital.
				Years.	Months.	Days.			

(No 36). Monthly Return of Sick Prisoners in Hospital at _____ for the month of _____ 18 .

[illegible]

(No. 37.) Hospital Monthly Register.

[illegible]

Extract from Circular No. 51, dated 7th June 1852.

DIET TABLE TO BE ADOPTED IN ALL THE JAILS UNDER THE PUNJAB GOVERNMENT.

NUMBER OF CLASS.	DENOMINATION AND CLASS OF PRISONERS.	DAILY ALLOWANCE.					Twice a week in lieu of Dhall.	
		Attah.	Dhall.	Salt.	Red Pepper or Chillies.	Wood.	Oil.	Vegetables.
		Chittacks.	Chittacks.	Grains.	Grains.	Chittacks.	Grains.	Chittacks.
1	Prisoners under sentence of labor, 10		2	67½ grs.	36 grs.	6	46 grs.	4 Chks.*
2	Prisoners under examination, and non-labouring; women, and boys under 15 years,.. 8		2	67½ grs.	36 grs.	6	ditto	4 Chks.
	Hospital diet to consist of { 1st 10, 2nd 8, 3rd 6, 4 rates,.. .. . 4,		2	67½ grs.	36 grs.	6	ditto	4 Chks.
			2	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto
			2	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto

* Or 5 seers of vegetables and 1 chittack of oil for 20 prisoners.

The several kinds of dhall, *corud* and *moony*, to be supplied every alternate week.

Red wheat, commonly called "Lal ghoon," to be supplied sound, and free from other grains.

The attah to be carefully ground and freed from bran in the proportion of 1 seer in every 40 seers of attah.

With due economy, the diet of a prisoner should not cost more than 6 pie per day, though this must of course vary, in some degree, with the price of food.

*INDEX to Circular Orders issued by the Punjab Government,
on the subject of Jails, from the year 1849 to 1858.*

Page.	No. of Circular.	Year.	Month.	Date.	Subject.
41	541	1849	Sept.	20th	The Messing system to be adopted in every Jail. Rules respecting cutting prisoners' hair. Tickets to be worn by all the convicts.
42	13	1850	April	4th	Form of Descriptive Roll to be sent with prisoners (see No. 8, in appendix.)
"	14	"	Ditto	10th	Separation of prisoners in Jail, and rules to prevent sickness or mortality. Leather gaiters to be worn by every prisoner, under the ankle rings.
43	23	"	May	24th	Boys to be kept separate from men.
"	24	"	Ditto	24th	Medical Certificate to be furnished before prisoners are allowed to be transferred from one Jail to another.
44	26	"	June	4th	A uniform set of clothing and fetters ordered for all prisoners, according to pattern.
46	29	"	Ditto	15th	Rules on transferring a prisoner under trial from one Station to another.
47	1	1851	Jany.	10th	Instructions regarding the fitness of prisoners to travel, to be strictly attended to.
"	3	"	Ditto	29th	Prisoners under three years term may be released by Commissioner, on certified sickness.
48	25	"	May	26th	Prisoners on release not to be sent to their homes beyond the limits of the Punjab.

Page.	No. of Circular.	Year.	Month.	Date.	Subject.
48	34	1851	June	30th	No armed guards are ever to be allowed inside the Jail.
49	55	"	October	30th	Insane prisoners to be removed to Lunatic Asylum at Lahore. Rules to be observed.
"	56	"	Nov.	7th	A prisoner never to be sent under charge of one Burkundaz only.
50	63	"	Dec.	30th	All prisoners above three years term to be sent to Central Jail, Lahore. (This order has been subsequently modified, as the 2nd Class Jails at Rawul Pindie and Mooltan have been since established).
"	65	"	Ditto	30th	Prisoners for transportation to be sent to Lahore by 24th October every year.
"	1	1852	Jany.	1st	Night chain prohibited in Jails; cutting hair of prisoners; leather gaiters ordered to be worn under the ankle rings. Form of Descriptive Statement to be signed by the Medical Officer on transferring prisoners.
51	6	"	Ditto	12th	Money found on prisoners to be given to the finder, if not exceeding five rupees.
"	7	"	Ditto	13th	Notification to be sent to Deputy Commissioner of Lahore beforehand, when life prisoners are about to be sent to Lahore.
52	18	"	Feb.	24th	No Jail to be erected without a Medical opinion on the site being first obtained.
"	40	"	April	29th	Allowance in cash to prisoners on release from Jail.
"	43	"	May	5th	Inspection of all prisoners once a week by the Medical Officer to be regularly observed.
53	46	"	Ditto	13th	Both kinds of Descriptive Roll of prisoners transferred to Central Jail to be strictly adhered to, and prepared in English—not vernacular; one form is dre-

Page.	No. of Circular.	Year.	Month.	Date.	Subject.
					pared by the Magistrate, the other by Medical Officer.
53	47	1852	May	15th	Prisoners giving information of any attempt to break Jail may be rewarded or released by the Commissioner.
54	51	"	June	7th	Remarks by the Board on Report of the Jails in the Punjab for 1850, with rules for standard form of dietary. District Officers not to alter or add to the Jail Statements which have been prescribed. Weekly minute inspection of prisoners by Medical Officer. The Surgeon to visit the Jail daily at a fixed hour. The prescribed allowance of food to be given in every Jail and no more. "Nerrick" or Price Current to accompany Contingent Bill.
61	54	"	June	16th	Prisoners are prohibited to be employed in pulling punkahs, or in the Magistrate's Kutchery.
"	81	"	Nov.	5th	Rules on subject of prisoners' health, and sanitary precautions. Time for commencing work in the morning. Inspection to be held inside the barracks in wet and cold weather.
"	82	"	Ditto	12th	Prisoners sent in from the Thanah are not to have their arms tied behind their backs; handcuffs, when necessary, are to be used instead.
62	83½	"	Ditto	20th	Additional instructions in transferring prisoners to Central Jail. Fetters to be of the standard weight and pattern.
63	2	1853	Feb.	22nd	Rules respecting Monthly Jail Returns and Contingent Bills.
64	8	"	March	11th	Stationery required for Jail Hospitals to be supplied by District Officers.
"	13	"	Ditto	22nd	No Soldier is to be received into Jail without a Warrant and Descriptive Roll according to form supplied.

Page.	No. of Circular.	Year.	Month,	Date.	Subject.
66	15	1853	March	30th	All proposed additions and alterations to Jail Buildings to be submitted by Commissioners of Divisions to Inspector of Prisons, before being sent to Judicial Commissioner.
66	17	"	April	1st	Rules relating to the custody of female prisoners in Jail.
"	34	"	June	20th	Course to be observed in the submission of Jail Bills for Inspector's counter-signature.
68	35	"	Ditto	23rd	Prisoners' diet, fetters, and clothing. No deviation to be permitted from the prescribed standard.
69	38	"	July	12th	Report of escapes to be made by District Officers <i>immediately</i> they occur.
"	39	"	Ditto	13th	Necessaries to be built in every Jail. Prisoners not to be taken out of Jail by the Police.
70	52	"	Sept	12th	Prohibition of Prisoners to be employed outside the Jail.
"	62	"	Oct.	4th	Remarks by the Chief Commissioner on the unusual delay in the submission of Annual Jail Returns for 1851. The date on which the Annual Jail Returns are received by Inspector of Prisons, and the name of District Officer to be published in future.
71	69	"	Nov.	7th	Prisoners to be confined strictly and entirely to the Jail and garden.
"	74	"	Ditto	16th	The bodies of unclaimed and unknown Prisoners dying in Jails, may be made use of for anatomical purposes, under certain restrictions.
72	78	"	Dec.	1st	Records of Jail Hospitals to be carefully made over, on change of Medical Officers.

Page.	No. of Circular.	Year.	Month.	Date.	Subject.
72	79	1853	Dec.	5th	Rules to be observed when Prisoners sentenced to transportation are despatched to Allipore.
75	14	1851	Feb.	11th	Plan of workyard and garden to be strictly observed in all Jails.
78	40	"	May	29th	Disposal and adjustment of Prisoners' clothing, &c., when transferred from one Jail to another. Prisoners not to be transferred between the months of April and September.
80	47	"	July	6th	Calls special attention to Circular No. 25 of 26th May 1851.
"	60	"	August	14th	Rules for admission of parties visiting Prisoners.
82	62	"	Ditto	21st	Introduction of Lithographic Presses, and system of education in the Jails of the Punjab.
83	68	"	Sept.	23rd	Reduction of term of imprisonment for well behaved prisoners.
85	85	"	Nov.	30th	Calls special attention to former Circular order respecting the admission of native soldiers into Jail as prisoners.
"	92	"	Dec.	27th	All Prisoners confined in Jail, whether under trial or convicted, are to be entered in the Jail Returns.
88	23	1855	March	13th	Uniform dress of Jail burkundazes.
90	36	"	April	26th	Revision of Jail Establishments in the Punjab.
"	46	"	May	23rd	Rules for conducting manufacturing operations, with tabular forms to be submitted quarterly.
93	47	"	Ditto	25th	Sliding scale for Jail Contingent Guard.
94	78	"	Sept.	20th	The sentries to be outside the Jail on the ground at night, and not on the walls or buildings.

Page.	No of Circular.	Year.	Month.	Date.	Subject.
95	80	1855	Oct.	1st	Solitary imprisonment to be enforced in every Jail.
96	93	"	Ditto	29th	A book showing the details of manufactures prepared, and cost of machinery to be regularly kept up in every Jail.
"	94	"	Ditto	29th	Repairs to Jail buildings to be entirely conducted by local civil officers.
97	3905	"	Nov.	3rd	Forwarding copy of Chief Commissioner's observations on Jail management for the year 1854. Orders connected therewith. Excessive expenditure in Jails. Permanent Guards not to exceed the sanctioned scale. Surplus from grant in lieu of out-door labor. Education to be enforced in every Jail.
99	40	1856	June	27th	Draws attention to the small number of Prisoners confined in solitary cells, and reiterates the instructions contained in Circular No. 80 of 1st October, 1855.
"	52	"	August	11th	Form to be observed in the remission of sentence and release of Prisoners for good conduct or bodily infirmity.
"	53	"	August	28th	The whole of the solitary cells to be kept constantly occupied by Prisoners.
100	55	"	Ditto	29th	Written orders for Native Officers in command of Jail Guards to be kept at the Jail Guard room.
"	77	"	Oct.	10th	Report of all escapes of Prisoners to be furnished to Inspector.
"	87	"	Nov.	14th	Blankets to be supplied to hawalat Prisoners.
101	90	"	Ditto	20th	Monthly Returns to reach the Inspector's Office by the 10th of each month.
106	95	"	Dec.	4th	Rules regarding visits by friends to Prisoners; attention called to former Circular on the subject.

Page.	No. of Circular.	Year.	Month.	Date.	Subject.
106	102	1856	Dec.	20th	New form of Visitor's and Minute book to be brought into use from the 1st of January 1857, and rules connected therewith.
107	2	1857	Jany.	13th	Date on which the Monthly Returns are to be sent to the Judicial Commissioner by Inspector of Prisons.
108	4	"	Ditto	14th	All proposed additions to Jail buildings to be first sent for Inspector's opinion by Commissioners, before being forwarded to Judicial Commissioner.
"	21	"	March	16th	Set of forms for endorsement of warrants of Prisoners, on admission, release, escape, &c.
111	944	"	Ditto	18th	Necessity of having a guard over prisoners in hospital.
112	22	"	Ditto	24th	Regular and continuous repairs ordered to be made throughout the year to all Jail buildings.
113	30	"	April	7th	Pattern of chain and handcuff to be used for prisoners under trial, when sent from Jail or Hawalât to the Magistrate's Court.
115	69	"	July	17th	Prohibiting the employment of Hindoostanee Poorbeeahs as Jail Burkundazes.
116	75	"	Ditto	29th	Orders for keeping a supply of oil, torches and blue lights ready for immediate use.
"	77	"	Ditto	31st	A glass lantern with candles to be kept at every Jail, with an oil lamp for the guard. English padlocks to be used for the wards and gates of the prison.
117	97	"	Sept.	8th	Prisoners to be fastened within their wards at night as a general rule.
118	99	"	Ditto	9th	Sanitary measures to be observed in all Jails.

Page.	No. of Circular.	Year.	Month.	Date.	Subject.
119	103	1857	Sept.	16th	Precautions to prevent escapes occurring. Burkundazes to be punished by imprisonment in case of a prisoner escaping through their neglect.
122	122	„	Nov.	6th	Measures to be adopted for the disposal of prisoners' property.
124	132	„	Dec.	11th	All Circular orders and letters to be kept at the Jail, bound up in the form of a book.
125	12	1858	Jany.	29th	<p>A burial ground to be formed at every Jail.</p> <p>The Medical Officer to see the body of every deceased prisoner, and to certify to that effect before its removal. Greater attention enjoined to Circular Orders respecting instruction of prisoners in reading and writing.</p> <p>The necessity of crediting to Government, <i>all</i> sums realized from manufactures, in excess of the authorized capital.</p> <p>The prisoners employed in the various menial duties of the Jail, are not to exceed 15 per cent of the whole number.</p> <p>The Annual Statements to be prepared with greater accuracy. The signature of the Head Clerk ordered to be attached to each Statement as a voucher for his having tested and examined them. The Darogah to remain at his post in the Jail, and not to be in attendance at the Magistrate's House or Kutchery.</p>

GENERAL INDEX.

A.—B.	Article.	Page.
Accident occurring to any prisoner, to be reported to Inspector,	253	38
Admission of Prisoners to Jail, course to be pursued,	1	1
Of relatives to interviews with prisoners to be considered a privilege, and under special restrictions,	226	35
Ankle-ring, with leather gaiter beneath, to be worn by every convicted Prisoner, without exception,	45 and 49	7
Not to be tied up by string to the knee, or calf of the leg,	46	7
Used as a distinguishing mark between those sentenced to labour, and without labour, ..	48	8
Annual statements and report, to be submitted in January,	249	38
To bear the signature of the Head Clerk, who is required carefully to check and examine them,	,,	,,
Arms, hours for lodging, by guard, according to the period of the year,	153	25
Articles sent with Prisoners, when transported or transferred to another Jail, (such as tents, clothing, and fetters) to be returned at once by the same guard, or the value remitted,...	11	2
required for the manufactures, to be kept only in a store-room in the work-yard, not in the Jail area,	117	20
Blankets, to be of a particular distinguishing pattern,	61	10
Not to be worn while at work,	63	,,
The 2nd Blanket allowed during the cold weather, not to be taken out of the sleeping ward,	65	,,
Not to be used for carrying any articles in, ...	63	,,

B.—C.	Article.	Page.
Blankets, old ones how to be disposed of,	64	10
Allowed to Prisoners in <i>Hawalat</i> ,	148	24
Bodies of deceased Prisoners, to be either burnt, or buried 5 feet below the surface of the earth,	140	23
Unclaimed, may be used for anatomical pur- poses, under certain restrictions,	237	37
Boys, and juvenile Prisoners, to be kept separate from adults,	20	3
Bread made for Prisoners, to be cooked in an oven, and prepared in equal sized cakes,	74 and 75	13
Buildings jail, all proposed additions to, or altera- tions, to be submitted by Commissioners to Inspector of Prisons, for his opinion, before be- ing forwarded to Government for sanction, ...	225	35
Burial ground, to be made at every Jail,	245	37
Barkundazes, (see Contingent Guard)		
Cells, solitary, prescribed cubic dimensions of,	211	33
To be always kept occupied by Prisoners, and not used as store-rooms, or permitted to be empty,	21	4
Class of convicts to be selected for,	21	4
Dimensions of the <i>minimum</i> cubic space allowed,	211	33
Return called for every month by Judicial Com- missioner, showing if the rule is strictly adhered to	251	38
Prisoners in solitary confinement, to be em- ployed only in grinding wheat,	134	22
Cess pools, not to be constructed in Jails,	34	5
Chain (night) prohibited inside a Jail, but may be used for Prisoners in transit,	13 and 14	3
Charcoal, as a disinfectant, to be used in the sleeping wards and hospitals,	143	24
Charpoys, special cautions necessary to prevent their being used as a means of escape,	126	21

C.—D,	Article,	Page.
Circular Orders of the Punjab Government,		41 to 125
Classification of Prisoners,	15 and 20	3
Clothing, a uniform pattern for every Jail and Prisoner,	56	9
To be worn by every Prisoner, without exception,	60	7
Should be made in the Jail, not purchased in the bazaar,	61	"
To be examined by Medical Officer after the Prisoner's admission to Jail, and certified as to condition,	8	2
No Prisoner, after being sentenced, is to wear his own clothing,	{ 60 } 115 }	9 20
Woollen, to be served out at early period of the cold season,	146	24
Care to be taken, against its becoming wet during the rains,	147	"
Conservancy arrangements,	34-41	5
Contracts for the supply of provisions, forbidden, ..	82	14
Cooking pots to be kept perfectly clean, and fresh tinned,.. .. .	144	23
Cooks, precautions against fraud by, in preparing the prisoner's food,	{ 72-76 } 77 }	13 14
Should be selected from among the best behaved convicts,	89	15
' Chubena," or parched gram, may be given to certain Prisoners, who are employed at hard labor,	66	12
Daily routine of work in Jail,	24-27	4
Dampness of floors in the sleeping barracks or workshops, to be carefully guarded against,	147	24
Darogah, duties of, described.	189-207	30

D.	Article.	Page.
Darogah, to be considered personally responsible for the safety of every prisoner in Jail, ..	189	30
Required to constantly visit, during the day, the different parts of the Jail, and occasionally at night,	190	"
Not to attend the Magistrate's "Cutcherry" or house, for the purpose of reporting, or submitting accounts,	191	"
To examine all the prisoners on Sunday morning, and ascertain if their clothing, fetters, and tickets are complete and in good order, ..	196	31
To inspect the Contingent Guard at the same time,	198	"
His particular attention to be called to the precautions against escape,	199	"
The registry and care of the prisoners' property is specially ordered as one of his duties, ..	202	32
To be present every day at the distribution of the food, and to investigate any complaints made,	203	"
Not to incur any expenditure, without the written sanction of the Magistrate being first recorded,	204	"
Every order given to him, to be entered at once in the book kept for this purpose,	205	"
Has no power of his own to order a prisoner to be punished,	206	"
To be punished by fine or dismissal, if any prisoner escape through neglect of the precautions he is held personally responsible in seeing attended to,	136	23
Date, on which long termed prisoners should reach Lahore every year, when transferred from district Jails,	12	2
prescribed for despatch of Monthly and Annual returns,	248-249	38

D.—F.	Article.	Page.
Date, on which the Annual Returns reach the Inspector of Prison's office, to be published, by order of Government,	235	36
Descriptive Rolls, two kinds of rolls for preparing and forwarding with prisoners, when transferred from one Jail to another,	9-10	2
Form of,	Appendix.	
Dietary, a standard allowance fixed for adoption at every Jail, not to be deviated from,	65	10
Doctor Native, required to attend the inspection of Prisoners by Darogah every Sunday,	197	31
Drainage, necessity of being perfect, both in and near the Jail,	139	23
Drains " pucca, " prohibited,	41	7
Dress, a different coloured, to be allowed as a reward for good conduct, in a few selected cases, . .	87	15
Earth, not to be dug for bricks or other purposes, near the jail,	139	23
Emeute occurring in jail, to be reported at once to Inspector,	253	38
Escape. precautions against,	111 to 138	19
The jail guards to be considered personally responsible for the safety of the convicts, and imprisonment to be the penalty, in case of neglect,	112	"
A report to be made to Commissioner and Inspector of Prisons, in case of escape, on the day of the occurrence,	113	8
A distinguishing mark for notorious prisoners, or those who have previously escaped,	50	8
Establishments, jail, not to exceed the scale prescribed by Government,	223	35
Female prisoners, rules respecting,	15-19	3
Fetters to be of one uniform size, weight, and pattern ; chain fetters not allowed,	42	7

F.—G.	Article.	Page.
Fetters, to be kept perfectly bright and polished,	44	7
Not to be removed without written order of Magistrate, or Medical Officer,	51	"
If removed in Hospital, to be replaced before the prisoner is discharged,	52	"
A list of all prisoners exempted from wearing, to be kept up, divided into 3 classes, according to prescribed form (vide Appendix),... ..	53	"
Filters, advantage of, to purify the water used in jails,	142	23
Fire, occurring in jail, report to be made to Inspector,	253	38
Flour, used for prisoners, to be carefully ground and sifted,	145	23
Food (see Diet.)		
Garden, plan to be observed in the formation,	{ 29	5
	239	37
Rules for disposal of surplus produce,	31	5
To be surrounded by a wall, 6 feet high, ..	29	5
Class of prisoners who should be allowed to work outside the jail, and list of such to be kept at the gateway, for daily reference,... ..	128	21
Rules for working together, and not separately,	130	22
Guard, military or police,	152	25
One-half only to be absent at a time, for cooking,	"	"
Officer Commanding and the next senior, not to be both absent at the same time,	154	"
No one to quit the guard after sunset,	155	"
The whole must be ready to turn out during the night,	156	"
A party told off for day duty,	157	"
To be armed with loaded muskets at night time,	158	"

G.	Article.	Page.
Guard, written orders respecting, to be kept hung up at the jail entrance or guard-room,	243	37
Cost of, to be obtained every month from the Officer Commanding, and entered in report to Inspector of Prisons,	251	38
Both contingent and fixed, not to exceed the scale and cost sanctioned by Government. ..	223	35
Contingent, duties described,	173-188	27
To furnish security, on being entertained,	184	29
Poorbeas and Hindoostanees prohibited from being employed,.. .. .	187	30
To be responsible for every prisoner in jail, ..	111	19
Their duties, and the rules of the jail to be carefully explained to each man, when first entertained,	185	29
Not to be allowed to cook, or eat their food, or smoke, inside the jail walls,	{ 78 178	14 28
Not to leave their prisoners in the evening until the night sentries outside, and patrol within, have been placed,... .. .	121	20
The patrol at night to be furnished with truncheons, not swords,	{ 123 179	29
A single Burkundaz never to be in charge of one or more prisoners outside the jail, ..	129	21
To wear the prescribed uniform, and to be armed only with truncheons,	181	29
The guard in charge of the godowns, garden, and cooking shops, to be appointed by the Magistrate, and not changed without his order,	180	31
Prohibited from keeping a shop, or residing in the Bazar or city,	183	31
A Burkundaz ordered to remain in the Hospital, both by day and night,	188	30

H.—L.	Article.	Page.
Hair, instructions regarding the rule for cutting, with cases in which it is prohibited,	2	I
Handcuff, a standard pattern with light running chain, ordered to be used for all Prisoners when brought from <i>Hawalat</i> to the Magistrate's court,	54	9
The bar pattern (riveted on) permissible only, as an exception, in particular cases,	55	"
Hawalat prisoners, plan ordered for their security, when taken to and from the Magistrate's court,	54	"
Their hands not to be tied by rope or cloth,	"	"
Blankets sanctioned for their use, before conviction,	148	24
Hired artisans, such as blacksmiths and carpenters, prohibited from being employed on the jail establishment,	30	5
Hospital, cubic space ordered for each prisoner in,	212	33
Index to Circular orders		xxxii
Inspector of Prisons, suggestions by, to be carried out within a month of their being recorded, or reasons furnished for non-compliance,	246	37
Instruction, all prisoners in Jail to be taught reading and writing,	240	"
Jail, not to be erected without the opinion of a medical committee being first obtained, as to the eligibility of site, &c.,	230	36
Jungle, to be prevented growing within 100 yards of the outer wall of the Jail,	138	23
Labour, out door, strictly prohibited, except in the Jail garden,	236	36
Labour, fitness for, of each prisoner, to be certified by Medical officer on admission,	6-7	2

L.—M.	Article.	Page.
Labour of a light kind to be performed by the infirm and convalescent,	151	24
To be adapted to each man's physical powers,	149	"
Ladders, or poles, not to be kept inside or near the Jail,	116	20
Lamp, to be kept burning throughout the night at the Jail entrance, under charge of the guard, ..	132	22
Lantern, to be also always in readiness,	"	"
Lights, means of obtaining immediately during the night, to be observed as a special rule,	"	"
Lime, not to be used in Jails,	39	6
Lumberdars, or Ward Masters, to be selected from among the best behaved prisoners; their duties,	22-25	4
To wear a different coloured dress, but of the same pattern as the other Prisoners,	88	15
Machinery, purchased for prison use, cost of, to be entered in a Book kept for that purpose at every Jail, by order of Chief Commissioner,	254	38
Manufactures, Rules for, conducting in Jail,	98 to 103	17
Tabular Statements to be submitted quarterly,	250	38
All cash profits, in excess of the fixed working capital, (advanced from the Treasury) to be credited to Government quarterly,... ..	99	17
The most lucrative kinds,	100	"
System of check against fraud,	101	"
Cash receipts to be sent at once to the Treasury,	103	18
Mat, every prisoner to receive one, for sleeping on at night,	56	9
Medical officer, duties of,	208	32
Required to visit the Jail Hospital and solitary cells daily,	"	"

ME.	Article.	Page.
Medical Officer to inspect all the prisoners every Monday morning, in company with the Magistrate, and to examine the provisions tendered for the week's supply,	209	33
Has power to condemn any article that is of bad quality, or unwholesome for food,	"	"
The condition of the prisoners' clothing and bedding, the cooking pots, wards, and necessaries, ventilation, &c., to be constantly noticed, and reported by him in the Jail Minute Book,	210	"
The appearance of the vegetables and bread to be particularly observed every day, as also the articles of extra diet used in the Hospital, ..	215	"
Is required to view the body of every prisoner dying in jail, and to certify to that effect at the time, before its removal,	216	34
All subjects connected with the general health of the prisoners as a body, such as the state of the drainage and ventilation, the labour assigned, and hours of work, come within his jurisdiction,	218	"
Symptoms of scurvy to be specially watched for,	219	"
Power to recommend an increase of diet, or release from jail, in certain cases of emergency,	220	"
To examine every prisoner, both on admission to, and transfer from, Jail, and to certify to their condition, and the state of their clothing, fetters, and gaiters,	221	"
The convalescent gang to receive his particular attention,	222	35
To record in writing the name of any prisoner, whose irons are required to be removed, ..	"	"
Medicines, poisonous, or drugs in Jail Hospital, to be kept under lock and key,	127	22
Messing system to be adopted at every Jail, and for every prisoner, without exception,	78	14

M.—P.	Article.	Page.
Minute Book to be kept up at every Jail for entry of all remarks made by official authorities, on visiting the prison,	258	39
Money, found on the person of a prisoner in Jail, to become the property of the finder,	201	32
Monitors, to be selected from among the prisoners, for the purposes of teaching others,	90	16
Muskets, to be always loaded for use of the Jail sentries,	122	20
Necessaries to be constructed in every Jail, and Prisoners not to be taken outside, or into the garden,	29	5
Not to be inside any ward or building, but perfectly open,	38	6
Night-chains, (see chains.)		
Officers of the Magistrate's Court prohibited from purchasing any provisions, clothing, or other articles, for prison use,	84	15
Order Book to be kept in English and vernacular at every Jail, by the Magistrate and Darogah, ..	259	39
Orders Circular, copy of all, to be kept at the Jail office, with translation into the vernacular, ..	260	39
Opium, not to be given to prisoners, except when in hospital, and by order of the Medical Officer,	33	5
Out-door labour of every kind prohibited, except in the Jail garden, which must be within 100 yards of the prison walls, and enclosed by a wall,	29 and 32	5
Padlocks used in Jail to be of English, and not native, manufacture,	133	22
To be removed from the doors of the sleeping wards, during the day.	"	"
Period fixed in each year for transferring life prisoners, from the district Jails; to reach Lahore by 24th September,	229	36

P.	Article.	Page.
Police guard, (see military ditto).		
Presses, Lithographic, used in Jail, instructions respecting, contained in the Circular Order on the subject,.. .. .	242	37
Prisoners to be examined by the Surgeon on admission to Jail,	6	2
To be inspected regularly once every week, by the same officer, in company with the Magistrate,	209	33
To be examined on release, or transfer to another Jail,	9	2
Forms to be used on such occasions, with certificate of Medical Officer to be attached,.. .. .	Appendix.	
Each to sleep in one allotted place in the barrack,	28	5
To be locked up at night inside their wards, ...	135	22
Not to be taken out of Jail for necessary purposes,	29 and 32	5
Prohibited from working with coolies, gardeners, or other hired persons,	30	"
All whose sentence exceeds 3 years, to be sent to the Central Jail,	229	36
When released, to be allowed a sum of money according to scale prescribed.	231	"
Prohibited from being sent on release to the North-West Provinces, Oude, or Bengal, ..	232	"
To be kept closely confined within the Jail walls,	236	36
All, whether under trial or convicted, are to be included in the Jail returns and expenditure,..	241	37
Property belonging to the prisoners, rules respecting,	104 to 110	18
To be given back to the prisoner (on his release) at the Cutcherry, in presence of the Magistrate,	107	"

P.—R.	Article.	Page.
Property to accompany the prisoners invariably, whether admitted from the "Hawalat," or transferred to another Jail,	108 & 110	19
Provisions, a week's supply to be brought into the Jail every Monday morning,	69	12
To be then inspected by Medical Officer and Magistrate, before being used,.. ..	209	38
Not to be purchased by contract,	82	14
Punishments for breach of Jail rules,.. ..	96	16
Darogah, or Deputy Superintendent, cannot inflict, without Magistrate's written order, ..	206	32
Record of, to be kept, and report furnished annually,	207	32
Rules respecting, to be explained to every prisoner on admission,	5	1
Rations should not be reduced as a punishment, (see Dietary),	97	17
Records, Hospital, to be carefully made over, on change of medical officer,	238	37
Records and Reports,	247-261	37
Recommitments, punishment prescribed in all cases of,.. ..	21	4
Distinguishing mark for,	50	8
Registers and forms used in Jail, list of,	261	39
Register of all released convicts to be kept at the Tehseels,	244	37
Relatives admitted to interviews with prisoners, under certain restrictions to be closely adhered to,	86	15
To be searched, before the interview is permitted,	124	21
Remission of sentence, either wholly or in part, in particular cases as a reward, but under certain restrictions,.. ..	92-95	16

R.—S.	Article.	Page.
Repairs to Jail buildings to be performed by the Civil authorities in charge,	224	85
To be kept up regularly throughout the year, ...	„	„
Returns to be furnished on the standard printed forms, obtained by Indent through the Inspector of Prisons' office,	247	38
Returns, monthly, to reach the Inspector's office by the 10th instant,	248	„
Rewards for good behaviour and proficiency,	86-95	16
Rounds at night, rules for,	164-166	26
Sanitary measures in Jail,	137-151	23
Searching of prisoners ordered, every morning and evening,	120	20
Sentries, duties of,	159-168	26
At night to be on the ground, <i>outside</i> the Jail, not on the top of the buildings,	{ 122 168	20 27
The exact beat of each sentry to be defined, ..	160	26
One to be always over the <i>arms</i> of the guard,	163	„
Servants, prison, not to exceed 15 per cent of the whole number,	228	36
Sick prisoners, to receive reduced rates of food while in hospital,	{ 65 79 and 80	11 14
Soldiers, prohibited from being received into Jail as prisoners, without the prescribed form of warrant,	233	36
Solitary confinement, (see Cells.)		
Stationery required for Jail Hospitals, to be furnished by District officers,	234	„
Stocks prohibited in Jails,	14	3
Suicide, precautions against,	47	8

S.—V.	Article.	Page.
Suicide, all cases of, to be reported at once to the Inspector of Prisons,	253	38
Sweepers, duties of,	34-37	6
Ticket, wooden, branded with date of admission, crime, and period for release, &c., to be worn by every prisoner,	3	1
Darogah and Contingent Guard to take care that the ticket is properly suspended round the neck, and constantly worn,... ..	176 196	28 31
Tobacco, and other luxuries strictly prohibited, ..	33	5
Tools to be counted carefully every evening, and placed outside the Jail, under the guard, ..	118	20
Torches and blue lights to be kept ready for immediate use in every Jail,... ..	132	22
Transfer of prisoners from one Jail to another, rules to be adopted on,	229	36
Descriptive rolls to accompany, not to be sent by dawk,	9-13	2
Previous information to be sent to Lahore, ...	12	..
All property belonging to the Prisoner to be sent with him, and a list of the same to accompany it,	108	19
Trenches to be dug in the garden, for the daily reception of all refuse matter from the Jail,	32	5
Turnkeys, duties of,	169-172	27
Not to be changed, except by order of the Magistrate,	169	„
To be able to read and write,	172	„
Vegetables, necessity of a constant supply being available from the garden, throughout the year ; what kinds are most useful,	81	14
Ventilation, ample, necessity for,	214	33
Best method of accomplishing,	213	„

V.—W,	Article.	Page.
Visitor's Book to be kept up at every Jail, and method of using,	257	39
Walls, no pegs or sticks allowed to be driven into,	119	20
Regulated height of,	125	21
And floors of barrack to be "leaped" daily,	137	23
Wards to be "leaped" daily,	"	"
Warrants, endorsements of, according to revised form, to be specially observed,	255	39
Special, for any soldier admitted to Jail,	233	36
Water, precautions for rendering wholesome for drinking,	141-142	23
Weapons of the Jail guards, to be kept out of sight, and under charge of a separate sentry,	131	22
Weights used in the cook-house and godown, to be of iron, properly stamped, and tested occasionally,	73	13
Wells, directions for collecting all the drainage from,	40	6
Wheat of the 2nd quality ordered to be purchased for prison use, but to be sound and free from dirt, barley, or other grains,	67-68	12
A week's supply to be brought at once, and examined by Medical officer, who has the power to condemn it if bad,	69-70	"
To be very carefully ground, and all pieces of husk thoroughly removed, by means of fine sieves,	71	"
An allowance for bran to be made, if necessary, under certain restrictions,	71	"
Workyard, detached, to be constructed at every Jail, strictly according to prescribed plan,	239	37

